

# Dynamics of Rural Development: Lessons from Ralegan Siddhi

*A joint study by*

**The Foundation for Research in Community Health, Pune**  
and

**Center for Multidisciplinary Development Research, Dharwad**

Principal Investigator : **Dr. N. H. Antia**, Director, F.R.C.H.

Co-investigator : **Dr. G. K. Kadekodi**, Research Professor, C.M.D.R.

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**The Ministry of Rural Development,  
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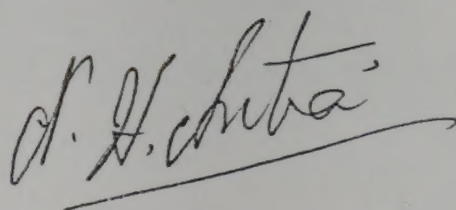
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# CONTENTS

	Page Nos.
Acknowledgements	i
Tables	iii
Maps	iv
Appendix	iv
Abbreviations	v
Foreword	vi
Introduction	ix
Objectives of the Study	x

## Part I

### *Rural Development at the Crossroads*

Nation Building: Start at the village level	1
Rural transformation as an approach	4
Community development: What have we learnt?	7
An alternative paradigm through Ralegan Siddhi	15
- Purposeful educational system	15
- Participatory land and water management	17
- Ensuring food security	18
- From the bondage of money lenders to pride of the credit system	19
- Changing the character of the Government and Governance	20
- Dignity and quality of life	21
Taking the Stride Further	22

## Part II

### *Towards Rural Transformation: Lessons from Ralegan Siddhi*

Evolution of Ralegan Siddhi as an Adarsh Gaon	24
Pattern of Development Investment in Ralegan Siddhi	33
- Support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	33
- Major flow of funds in the 1970s	34



Watershed Development as a Starter	37
- Rural alternative energy systems	41
- Land Use and Cropping Pattern in Ralegan Siddhi	42
- Beneficiaries of Watershed Development Programme	46
- Krishna Co-operative Water Supply	48
- From watershed development to watershed development training	50
Social Development as a catalyst	52
Role of Institutions as Foundations of Community Development	55
- Shri Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya	55
- Grain Bank	58
- Lift Irrigation Cooperative Society	59
- Milk cooperative society	60
- Women's status	61
- Women's Self Help Groups	63
Health	66
- Seasonal Health Calendar	67
On overcoming the debt trap	69
- Adarsh Gramin Bigar Sheti Sahakari Patsanstha Maryadit	69
- Bank of Maharashtra	70
Shri Sant Yadav Baba Tarun Mandal	71
Social norms, sanctity and decorum	72
- Community Marriage	72
Development of <i>adarsh gaon</i> as a process : A multi-criterion analysis	74
Summary of the major findings	85
References	86
Bibliography	89
Appendix	90
Glossary of Terms	177



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# TABLES

Table No.	Title of Table	Page No.
1	Towards rural transformation	4
2	Health care infrastructure	9
3	Categories of works and expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs) the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra state	11
4	Statewise details of DPAP	12
5	Background of the village Ralegan Siddhi	28
6	Resource inventories in Ralegan Siddhi	30
7	Flow of funds to Ralegan Siddhi for development since 1975	35
8	Various activities associated with watershed development: 1972-1990	41
9	Investments in Alternative Energy Sources: 1988-89	42
10	Land use pattern before and after Watershed Development	43
11	Percentage Distribution of Household Cropping Patterns during the 3 phases of development	44
12	Distribution of beneficiaries of watershed development schemes by 2001	47
13	Crop productivity changes with watershed development	49
14	Beneficiaries at individual levels (other than watershed related benefits)	52
15	Social and Institutional Development and Benefits (Other than watershed benefits)	53
16	Status of Lift Irrigation Co-op. Societies	60
17	List of Self Help Groups at Ralegan Siddhi	63
18	Impact of Women's Self-Help groups on members	65
19	Seasonal Health Calendar, village-Ralegan Siddhi (Maharashtra)	68
20	Relative positions of the village scenarios: in the 3 phases of village development	74
21	Indicators of rural transformation	76
22	Aggregated scores (rankings) of Ralegan village in different phases of development	77
23	Comparative status of villages: Social, Economic and Demographic Transformation	79
24	Grouping of Development factors	80
25	A comparison of promotive and inhibiting development rankings from 4 villages	80
26	Comparison of infrastructure ratings of 4 villages	82
27	Ranking of rural transformation in the 4 villages	82



# MAPS

Map No.	Titles	Page No.
1	Social mapping of Ralegan Siddhi village	32
2	Ralegan Siddhi Project Area (Sub-Watershed Regions)	39
3	Ralegan Siddhi Project Area (Soil and Water Conservation Works)	40
4	Seasonal calendar of crops and irrigation	45
5	Social map showing wealth ranking of Ralegan Siddhi	78

## APPENDIX

App. No.	Titles	Page No.
1	Bank loan case studies	90-92
2	Responses & Expectations of the Ralegan Siddhi villagers about family & village development (Women & Men)	93-99
3	Questionnaire of Ralegan and control villages	100-141
4.	Grampanchayat office data	142-159
5	Milk co-operative society	160-162
6	(Haemoglobin) Hb test of women	163-164
7	Quantitative Dimensions of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra	165
8	Ralegan case studies	166-168
9	Graphs	169-176



## ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiencies Syndrome
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CAPART	:	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CD	:	Community Development
DDP	:	District Drought Programme
DPAP	:	Drought Prone Areas Programme
EGS	:	Employment Guarantee Scheme
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
Ha	:	Hectares
Hb	:	Haemoglobin
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Schemes
IEC	:	Information, Education, Communcation
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
MASUM	:	Mahila Sarvangin Utkrsha Mandal
MCA	:	Multi Criterion Analysis
MEGS	:	Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NES	:	National Extension Scheme
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSS	:	National Sample Survey
NREP	:	National Rural Employment Programme
NRIP	:	National Rural Integrated Programmes
NWDPRA	:	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas
OBC	:	Other Backward classes
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RBI	:	Reserver Bank of India
SC	:	Schedule Caste
SSC	:	Secondary School Certificate
ST	:	Schedule Tribes
TCM	:	Trillion Cubic Metre



## FOREWORD

With whose lenses shall we look at this report on Ralegan Siddhi? We opt for Gandhiji's lenses:

*I have not pictured a poverty-stricken India consisting ignorant millions.*

*Establish village Swaraj - make each village self-governing and self-contained as regards the essential needs of its inhabitants.*

Today, in the year 2002, after 55 years of Independence, we do not have a single village, out of our 350,000 villages, which is self-governing or self-contained. More than a quarter of the one billion plus population of India is still poverty-stricken. In some States like Orissa over 40 percent of the population is poverty-stricken. Many millions remain ignorant. Even magnifying lenses are unable to clarify this blurred picture.

What about trying the lenses of the Constitution of India? Especially its sacred heart: The Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 40 too promised self-governing villages even if they were not strictly of Gandhiji's prescription. The Constituent Assembly unanimously gave a "definite and unequivocal direction" that the State shall "organise village panchayats as units of self-government". That was in 1950. Instead of abiding by it, the State stood the direction on its head. It has created a Centre-ridden regime where let alone the villages, even the State governments have been stripped of their legitimate constitutional clothes.

And, as for promoting 'self-contained' villages what has been created on the ground mocks at Gandhiji. He had suggested that each village should produce at least the food grains required for consumption by the local people to ensure easy access to all and immediate availability with little dependence on supplies from outside the village. This proposition too has been stood on its head. The Central Government has built godowns which are full of sixty million tonnes of food grains. These godowns are coexisting with 50 million semi-starved humanity not to mention some starvation deaths. Despite stern directions of the Supreme Court, the government machinery is unable to reach the food to the starving families in remote villages. It is not surprising therefore that we are told by The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) "more than half of the children 1-5 years old in rural areas are undernourished, with girl children suffering even more severe malnutrition".



Haunted by these dark clouds, the officials and non-officials alike are all hunting for silver linings. In that hunt Ralegan Siddhi has a place of primacy. The reasons are not far to seek.

Though Poverty has been on the agenda of the State throughout, it has been possessed of the belief that what is needed to banish poverty are centrally conceived and administratively-driven programmes. In this approach and arrangement, people, as Amartya Sen says, are treated as 'patients'. Periodic reviews of such programmes have consistently exposed their ineffectiveness, if not their failure, to serve the intended purpose. But the response of the State has been, as captured succinctly by Prof. M.L. Dantwala, to change the name of the programmes after each such review rather than modify their content and course.

Such was the dismal scene when a soldier named Anna Hazare returned to his native village Ralegan Siddhi. He found nothing for him to replicate but much to repudiate. In the fashion of a brave soldier he took the challenge in both hands and set out to build anew, starting with the moral fabric of the community. With that capital he proceeded to address and redress the deprivations afflicting the material conditions of life in the village.

He only lit the fire. The precise initiatives and the nature of interventions in Ralegan Siddhi sprouted from the soil and the brow of the local people. The oars rested in their hands. Their approach, attempts and achievements form the substance of this commendable study. It concentrates on the pertinent and pursues the surrounding history and details as painstakingly as is expected of a good study.

I cannot abuse this space to disclose for the reader the full course of Ralegan's eventful journey and its arresting achievements. Suffice to say here that the study offers a rich fare for those seeking a purposeful educational system, sensible land and water management, assured food security at the village level which can nip hunger in the bud, constructive changes in the tyrannical credit regime to a people-and-purpose friendly one. It provides also positive clues for lending modesty and accountability to the character of our entrenched system of governance.

A word is in order here for those who may be eagerly looking for leads from this village for replication elsewhere. Their quest is quite legitimate. But it is necessary to caution them that it is not the achievements and the nature of activities of Ralegan Siddhi that may bear replication. Ralegan Siddhi's approach certainly qualifies for that honour. What is the essence of that approach? Start with the people. Ask the village community what dreams it has for its children, what it itself can do to realize those dreams, what moral and material changes they regard as essential for their dream to come true in real life and sustain. Ralegan Siddhi's greater achievement



lies not in the watersheds it has raised, though they are important by all means. It lies in the reawakening of the long suppressed self-esteem and self-confidence in the people. These are more important than any cash our beleaguered Finance Minister can provide. Realisation has been deepened in the local community that it is primarily responsible for propelling its own boat to the other shore - the State should be providing only the enabling environment. That is the moral of the Ralegan Siddhi story. It is worth emulating. I recommend that the story here be read from cover to cover.

The readers will at once recognise that Ralegan Siddhi is much more than Anna Hazare. But this village's story cannot be complete without summoning this venerable man to the witness stand. Comparisons are generally odious. But some are good exceptions, as in this case. When Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi landed as a lawyer in South Africa, he was not even remotely a Mahatma. It is the amalgam of the soil, the circumstances, the racial brutality, which he chose to confront that made him a Mahatma. When Anna Hazare returned to his village, the most that could be said of him was that he was an ex-soldier. We have millions of them in India. What distinguished Anna was that he kept his eyes and heart open and embraced each challenge to good purpose. He has not grown to be a Mahatma. But if any one in India can appear today before Gandhi to report on what has been done to make good the promise of freedom, Anna Hazare could go past the post with his head held high.

**L. C. Jain**  
Bangalore  
13<sup>th</sup> March 2002



# INTRODUCTION

It was in the late '70s that I was introduced to Ralegan Siddhi by Mr. Vijay Parulkar, a professional in Development Communication who was undertaking visual recording of our village health project in north Alibag taluka. He saw the similarity between the two projects in their early stages despite their different fields of activities. Both were exploring the feasibility of encouraging local villagers to undertake self help to the extent possible.

My first encounter of Ralegan was with a white khadi clad resident of the same village living modestly in a small room of the local temple. He was discussing the problems of the village with fellow residents some of whom had formerly been in the illicit liquor trade. The precincts of the temple and rest of the village were remarkably clean compared to most others.

Over the next two decades, observations of the village revealed its remarkable transformation from a parched drought prone situation to a model which inspires our country as to what can be achieved by the cooperative effort of local citizens, utilizing local resources and funds available to all villages, under the rural development programmes of government.

Anna Hazare has now justifiably achieved a national stature. This has helped to inspire many villages all over the country to emulate the cooperative effort using available resources to transform their village, and in the process our country, as envisaged by Gandhiji under Panchayati Raj.

While many inspiring articles and books have been written about Ralegan and Anna Hazare we feel that a detailed and objective study of the social, cultural, economic and even political aspects of this village needs to be undertaken to understand the process of its development.

We hope that this study conducted over the past two years jointly by The Foundation for Research in Community Health, Pune (FRCH) and Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad (CMDR) with the support of the Ministry of Rural Development, will help towards a better understanding of rural development in our country, using a simple but effective people based alternative, with its roots in the age old social, cultural and spiritual norms of our society and its civilization.

**N. H. Antia**



## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To attempt an in-depth study of the development process of Ralegan covering techno-economic, socio-cultural, ecological / environmental and ethnic factors that spurred Ralegan's development over last 15-20 years.
2. To study the stages of development and identify the factors positively or negatively influencing the development process in Ralegan.
3. To document the responses (measures taken) to overcome the negative impact of various factors as well as responses facilitating positive impact of other factors.
4. To evaluate the monetary (cash) and non-monetary (kind) as well as local vis-à-vis outside resources / components of inputs and outputs in the process of development (cost benefit analysis).
5. To assess the extent of socio-economic equity achieved through Ralegan's development process.
6. To gain insight into the prioritization of the sector-wise development process followed in Ralegan.
7. To assess the sustainability and / or replicability of Ralegan's development model.



## **Part I**

### ***Rural Development at the Crossroads***







## Nation Building: Start at the Village Level

On the eve of independence in 1947 when Gandhiji declared that the struggle now is '*Azadee se Swaraj* (from independence to self-governance), many people thought that he was repeating what he had said during the struggle for independence. It was then interpreted as one of the objectives under planned economic development. The country went through a mammoth exercise of development via the planning process for over 50 years, more as a centralized planning, with emphasis on large-scale urban industrialization than on small-scale rural agro industries. It was much later in the 1970s, when decentralization became a planning alternative that the realization has come about that self-reliance ought to have begun at the peoples' level. However the global pressure of structural adjustment as a result of globalization, liberalization and privatization was manifested first when *Panchayati Raj* institutions started taking roots in the early '90s.

Are either of these processes (i.e., centralized planning and globalization) meant for nation building? This question is not raised in any of the present day intellectual debates. What was Gandhiji's idea of *Swaraj* when he was referring to nation building? It was a state in which every citizen of the country could live with **security, dignity, equality, justice and peace**. All these, however, were thought to be achieved automatically under the planning process (the trickle down theory) as long as the stomach is full at the end of the day. Under the guise of planning and development, it was termed, as 'meeting basic needs'. Under the thrust of different models of development (such as planning, marketization, or a mixed economy), they all claim to attend to national interest on a priority basis. Under the Five Year Plans, attempts were made to devise methods for the redistribution of income. Under the fully centralized planning system, however, these issues were attended to by direct subsidy and rationing. Under the marketisation mode, the much-touted 'trickle down' theory was supposed eventually to cater to all. In all these approaches, the economic instrument has been financial and physical investments both in the planning and marketization processes (e.g., public and private investments). It is the investment planning strategy (either under planned or under the marketized economy). This was the driving force for so-called development. The dismal lessons from both these dichotomous experiments and models have been amply recorded (Storm and Naastepad, 2001; Srinivasan, 2000; Diwan, 1995; Swamy, 1994; Chakravarty, 1987).



In this report we do not wish to go into a big debate on the merit and demerits of such investment based strategies.

Unfortunately, there was scant debate on nation building through Rural Development (Kurian, 1980, Epstein et al., 1998). Following the middle of the Fifth Five Year Plan, decentralized planning started being articulated as another alternative for development (Chakravarty, 1984; Sundaram, 1997; Institute for Social Sciences, 1994). Unfortunately, the realization that 'bottom-up rural development and top-down rural transformation' as entirely different approaches failed to be appreciated. This came much later when it was felt that rural developmental planning could not be achieved without 'people' at the helm of affairs (Antia, 2000; Jain et al., 1985; Chopra and Kadekodi, 1990).

Transformation of the rural economy is a holistic approach, in which the 'question of filling the stomach at the end of the day' is addressed separately from the basic issues of nation building, involving **security, dignity of life, equity and peace**. That is what rural transformation is all about.

Safety and security also implies freedom from social evils of class, caste and religious wars. Dignity implies values that bring men and women, people of all ages and people of all castes together. Equity has to be addressed not only as economic inequality between the 'haves and have-nots', but also between generations and gender. This provides a wider concept for sustainable development. Nature bequeaths its gift to the entire population and hence it is our duty to sustain and use natural resources in the most equitable manner. Peace essentially concerns the human mind, requiring social, spiritual and economic harmony for which the village setting provides a unique opportunity.

Can we build such ideal village economies all over the country, with over 6.27 lakh villages? This is the central question behind a model of rural transformation.

In the village Ralegan Siddhi, one gets a glimpse of it as a consequence of 25 years of experimentation. Ralegan Siddhi need not stand out as the only model towards nation building but it certainly provides sufficient history, information, database, combinations of various social, economic and demographic experiments, and traces of



their linkages and continuity. Therefore, in this study, this village is considered as a model village, though it need not be idealized or standardised as the only one in the country. What is important are the lessons from this village that can be viewed and used for building better and more relevant models of rural transformation.



## Rural Transformation as an Approach

India is still an agrarian economy. Whatever the extent of modernization, sustained with a large stock of population and livestock, natural resources such as land and water are to be developed and used. Land and land related values are very basic to our existence. Just to quote from *Vedic* scriptures:

*'Whatever land is available upto the sea useful for agriculture, it should be cultivated; and food crops should be produced in that land. Varieties of herbs and plants should be planted therein. This is for the welfare of mankind.'* *Yajurveda-6-28*

The normal economic concepts of scarcity, property rights, technology and substitution (possibilities) will have to be armed with other components of sustainable development. As mentioned in the beginning, they have to do with security, equity, and dignity of life. It is not easy to design a rural development programme encompassing all these ingredients. Such transformation can be achieved only by an integrated approach right from the very beginning. As can be seen from the conceptual figure.1, it is a matter of history, experimentation, social status and governmental and non-governmental initiative that make the two circles completely overlap making it fully identifiable model of rural transformation.

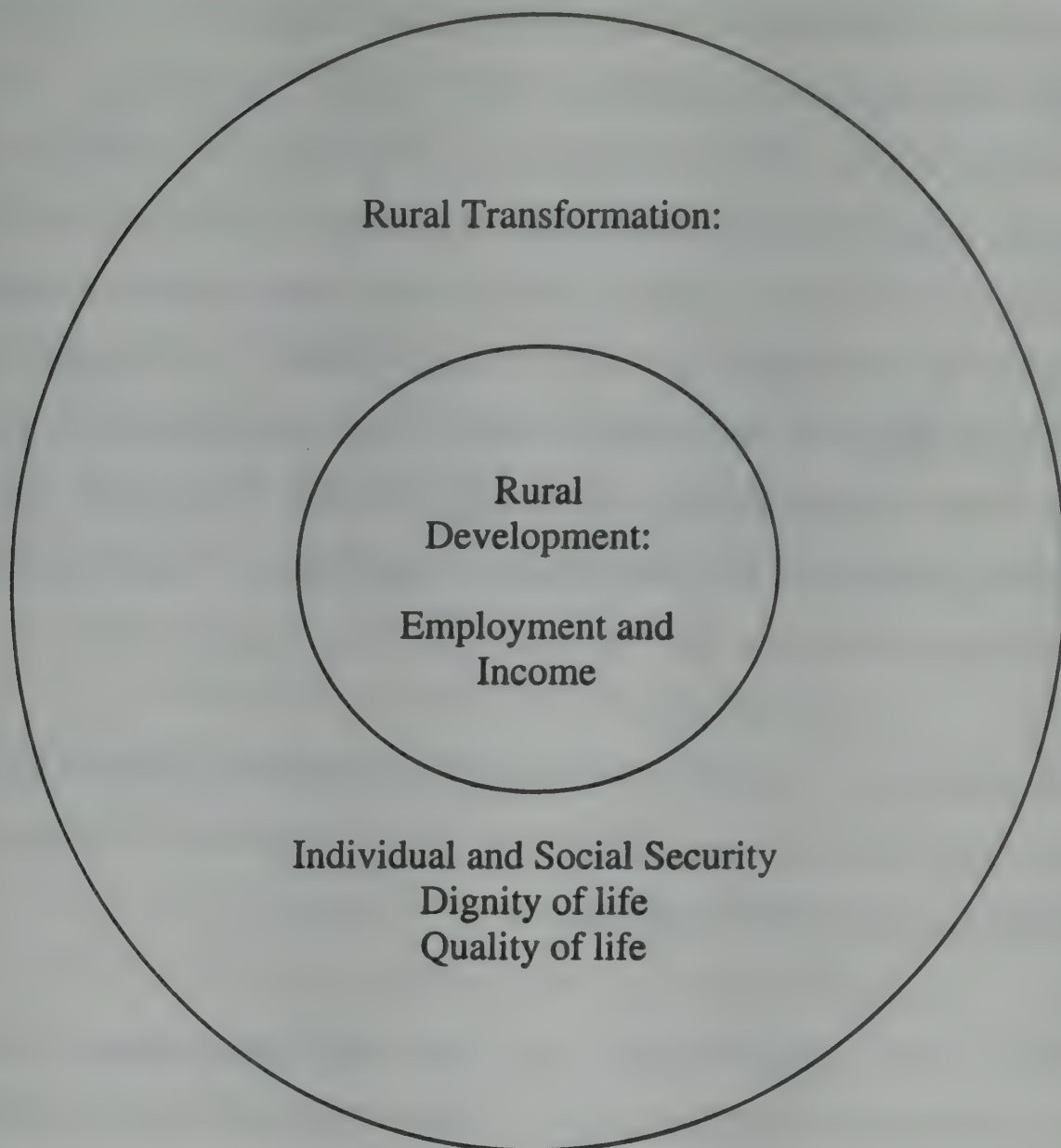
One need not prioritise the various components of the process of rural transformation. However, the framework and various methods of attaining these can be viewed from Table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
*Towards rural transformation*

Framework of Development	Methods of achieving
Natural resource development	Watershed development, Conservation strategies (e.g., Renewable energy development), Carrying capacity based human population and livestock management.
Philosophy of social life	Social norms of individual and social dignity (e.g., prohibition), self-reliance, community participation, democratization (e.g., community decision through panchayats), transparency, cultural development (e.g., community wedding, annual village functions)
Philosophy of institution building	Institutions to promote quality of life (e.g., socially relevant education and school system), conservation (e.g. cooperatives), promotion of common property resources (e.g. water user associations), sustainable use of resources and products (e.g. fodder bank, grain bank), recycling of resources (e.g. waste management)
Economics of production, consumption, distribution, equity and justice	Employment generation through production, processing and secondary activities and rules for pricing and sharing.



## Rural development is only a part of rural transformation



*Figure – 1*

In Ralegan Siddhi, do we have instances of this process of rural transformation? This question is not easy to answer. In an impartial and unbiased way, it can certainly be said that many of these characteristics of rural transformation are visible in this village. Therefore, it will be exemplary and appropriate to take a close look at the developmental process of this village.

The process of rural transformation in Ralegan with its history and landmarks, has demonstrated the power of collective wisdom from among the young and old alike from the village. There are a number of unique lessons from this village that need to be noted. They can enable the designers of rural development programmes to think aloud and on a more practical basis.



Reading numerous books and documents available today about the so called 'Adarsh Gaon' of Ralegan Siddhi, one may get carried away into concluding that this is all due to the presence of Anna Hazare. Given the socio-economic conditions (with marketisation and globalisation) and the democratic structure and transparent society today (e.g., *Panchayat Raj* institutions) in the country, Anna Hazare could not have undertaken this task of village transformation all by himself. He however inspired the people of the village, awakened the community at large, revolted against idling by the youth or against the money lenders, started several social security measures such as setting up of the Grain Bank or various social *Mandals*. An important realization, however, came from him that the basic task in rural transformation is to ensure that the 'belly does not remain empty before going to bed'. That is why the first major development interventions carried out in the village were on watershed development, but certainly not the last one. The last one is total rural transformation.

This study therefore, is essentially an attempt to identify those features of the Ralegan experience which have a relevance to some of the formidable problems facing the country which are crying for a solution.

To appreciate fully the significance of the post Anna Hazare phase in Ralegan, it is necessary to ponder as to WHY Ralegan, located in the backward drought prone area, was marginalized and did not benefit in the process of general development efforts made by the Centre and the State through various rural development programmes and schemes. One of the major causal factors could be the lack of awareness among the people in the absence of proper information. To conclude, information is the key, that which is easily accessible and intelligible. Development follows naturally.



## Community Development: What Have We Learnt?

There is a long history and experience in India with people oriented developmental programmes. Starting with the Community Development Programmes in 1952, there is a long list of other programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), District Drought Programme (DDP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS). What have we learnt from them?

As mentioned in the introduction, the concept of self-reliance and rural transformation was set in motion through the Indian planning process from the very beginning. A community development Programme along with National Extension Service was launched as an all-India programme during the first Five Year Plan in 1952.

The main objectives of community development programme were:

- Transformation in the outlook of the people;
- Inculcation of the spirit of self-reliance;
- Generation of the habit of co-operative action through popular bodies; and
- Bringing about new enlightenment, strength and hope.

The unit of development was the community project which covered approximately 300 villages in an area of about 450 to 500 sq. kms, a cultivated area of about 1,50,000 hectares and a population of 2,00,000. At the same time the project was conceived to be divided into three development blocks, each consisting of about 100 villages. Every block was further divided into groups of five villages, each group being the field of operation for a village level worker.

At the end of the First Plan, as many as 1,075 blocks were covered under this programme, at an expenditure of Rs 45.98 crores. During the Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961), 3,800 additional development blocks were taken up under the National Extension Scheme (NES) when 1,120 NES blocks were converted into community development blocks, at an expenditure of Rs.187.12 crores. In the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) community development work covered various schemes of minor irrigation, distribution of agricultural equipments etc. The prime concerns were establishment of co-operatives, social education, animal husbandry and plant



protection etc. With an addition of 1,310 blocks in 1962-63, by 1964-65 the entire country was covered by the Community Development Programme. The total investments incurred in the Third Plan were of the order of Rs. 300 crores. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were 52,651 Community Development (CD) blocks in the whole country. But by March 1973, the number of CD blocks came down to 5,103 due to reorganization in many states (including financial burden becoming the responsibility of states) and with several other developmental programmes coming in. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the expenditure was reduced to 172.38 crores. In the Fifth Five Year Plan (1971-76) emphasis was laid on the Minimum-Needs Programme on a massive scale. This programme covered a number of developmental activities spread over a large number of allied programmes, such as IADP, IRDP, and several others. The outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan on all these was Rs.129.8 crores. **Thus it can be summarised that about Rs. 835 crores have been spent on community development in India, over the five plan periods.**

Apart from the typical 'asset creating approach' to rural development, India had also launched several other programmes as a direct attack on poverty. These included programmes such as Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS), Subsidized Food Supply through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and so on. It has been argued by Dev and Ranade (1999) that both these schemes have much less in terms of delivery, but are quite high in terms of overhead costs, high in leakages, with the final benefit-cost ratio quite insignificant. The fact that these are not peoples' programmes makes this story quite obvious.

In Maharashtra there were 425 Community Development blocks in 1969 and the number remained the same upto 1973. What has been achieved by the CD programme? Besides working for improvement of agriculture, the Community Development Organization has also contributed to better livestock management practices and towards improvement in other spheres. In the field of public health and sanitation, 5,127 primary health centres functioned as of March 1971. About 5,180 family planning clinics with 31,299 rural sub-centres were also operating. As many as 16,800 drinking water wells were constructed and 17,500 renovated all over the country in the year 1971. Over 636 lakh adult literacy centres imparted functional literacy to about 17.7 million adults up to March 1971 (Ghildyal, 1973). In the field of



education 7.5 million people were educated. (See Table 2 on page 9 for Health Care Infrastructure details)

TABLE 2  
*Health Care Infrastructure*

r. No.	Items	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1992	1993	1996	1999*
1.	Sub-Centres	0	0	28489	51406	130984	131378	131586	132730	137271
2.	Primary Health Centres	725	2565	5112	5740	20450	20719	21030	21854	22975
3.	Community Health Centre	0	0	0	217	2071	2193	2289	2424	2935
4.	Dispensaries	6515	9406	12128	16751	27431	27403	NA	28225*	22104
5.	Hospitals	2694	3094	3862	6804	11174	13692	NA	15097*	2862
6.	Hospital Beds (all types)	117198	230000	348655	569495	810545	834650	NA	870161*	NA

\* Figures as per Ninth Five Year Plan document.  
Sources: - 1. Economic Survey, 1996-97    2. Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, June, 1996    3. Health Information, 1995

The findings of a nationwide survey conducted in 1966 by the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad is important, as it took cognizance of the people’s opinion of the aims and goals of community development and arrived at the conclusion that the people had completely misunderstood the purpose of the CD Programme. The study clearly comes to the conclusion that village people have their own way of recognizing the usefulness of such programmes, which are by and large conceived in New Delhi. The villagers generally accepted their usefulness only in terms of specific benefits and not in terms of philosophies like participatory efforts and rural democracy.

Then, there is the experience of the EGS that came in the early 70s in Maharashtra as a wage employment programme. EGS is an attempt to enlarge the scope of employment in order to alleviate poverty in the state. The principal aim of the EGS is to provide gainful and productive employment to the people in the rural areas and in the areas of ‘C’ class municipal councils.

- The salient features of the programme are:
- All adult persons are covered under the programme.



- The guarantee is provided at the district level, though operationally the works and activities were normally within the *Panchayat Samiti* area.
- Only productive works are permitted under the scheme. With a view to minimize the recurrence of drought in the state, moisture conservation and water conservation works were given priority.
- The works were designed in such a way that expenditure on labour forms at least 60% of the total.
- The wages are paid on a piece rate basis.
- Ex-gratia payment of up to Rs.5,000 is admissible in case of death or disablement of a worker while at work.
- Welfare amenities were provided to the workers.

Since the scheme is totally financed by the state government, the state government has levied special taxes and levies such as: (1) Tax on professions, traders and employers: (2) Additional tax on motor vehicles: (3) Additional tax on sales tax: (4) Special assessment of irrigated agricultural lands: (5) Surcharge of land revenue: and (6) Tax on non-residential urban lands and buildings under Education Cess Act. Thus, the programmes have become totally accountable in the eyes of the public.

Against this background, how did the programme perform? Some facts may help in assessing the performance (See Table 15 on page 53). Its provision of employment increased from 4.5 million person-days in 1972-73 to 65.8 million in 1991-92. Although the average wage per person-day in current prices increased from Rs.3 in 1976-77 to Rs.16 in 1991-92, the real wages showed a rise from Rs.1.785 in 1976-77 to only around Rs. 4 in 1990-91. The wage expenditure, which used to be as high as 90% out of total expenditure on the scheme, declined to barely 50% in the '90s. The rest must have been spent on administration etc. Moreover, as compared to the average wage paid, the cost per person increased enormously in the '80s and '90s. Towards the end, therefore, the scheme had become a burden to the state.

As compared to other anti-poverty programmes in India, the impact on employment under the EGS is still impressive. In 1987-88, the EGS provided 133.3 million person days of employment. The figures, however, relate to both wage employed (mainly landless labourers) and cultivators. Between 1975 and 1986, the number of EGS



projects sanctioned was around 1,73,000 out of which 68 per cent were completed. EGS had a substantial impact on agricultural growth and wages. The EGS projects mainly relate to soil conservation, land development, percolation tanks, irrigation, road works and afforestation. By the end of the 1980s, more than 6,000 percolation tanks were completed. According to the 43<sup>rd</sup> round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), the share of the EGS workers in the total rural workers was 2.5 per cent in the state. But Datar (1988) reported that the contribution of EGS employment to the total employment of participants was about 50 per cent in some surveyed villages. It is worth noting that in rural Maharashtra, the EGS is known as a 'programme for women'. The estimates of the proportion of women on EGS were 45-64 per cent (Datar 1998). These large percentages could be due to the predominance of female labour in casual unskilled work in rural areas. Datar's study showed that the EGS formed the source of core income for many women. The stabilization benefits of the EGS on the poor also needs to be taken into account as EGS contributed to the creation of rural assets. A recent study by Sathe (1991) revealed that the assets created under the EGS led to improvements in agriculture and rural non-agricultural activities. The EGS wage rate influenced the general agricultural wage rate in the state. (See Table 3)

TABLE - 3

*Categories of works and expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs) under the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra State*

Sr. No.	Category of work	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98*	
		Number of works at the end of March, 1996	Expenditure incurred during 1995-96	Number of works at the end of March, 1997	Expenditure incurred during 1996-97	Number of works at the end of September 1997	Expenditure incurred during 1997-98 up to September 1997
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Irrigation	2,804	5,834.08	721	4,351.01	393	2,372.00
2.	Soil conservation and land development	18,320	11,895.37	11,345	6,688.68	6,188	3,648.00
3.	Forest works	1,265	3,167.20	4,928	2,578.36	2,688	1,406.00
4.	Roads	1,160	5,128.17	1,267	4,285.83	691	2,358.00
5.	Other works	2,138	324.73	963	542.90	526	2,518.00
6.	Others (Expenditure under staff, machinery, land acquisition, shramshakti, jawahar wells, horticulture development etc.)	3,695	18,025.45	5,287	14,116.17	2,882	6,069.00
	Total	29,382	44,375.00	24,511	36,675.00@	13,368	18,371.00

\* Provisional

@ Inclusive of Rs. 4,112.05 lakh for which break-up is not available

Source - Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.



Another important all India rural development programme introduced in 1973-74 was the DPAP. Till the beginning of '80s, it covered about 73 districts spread over 13 states and 554 blocks, of which 6 districts and 42 blocks from Maharashtra were included. Today, the programme is under operation in 615 blocks of 91 districts in 13 states. (Lalwania, 1992).

Presently (2000-2001), 961 blocks of 180 districts in 16 states are covered under the programme. The states are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The most recent identification of DPAP blocks was made on the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee in the year 1994-95. The states where DPAP is under implementation along with the member of blocks and area are indicated in the tables as follows: (See Table - 4)

**TABLE 4**  
***Statewise details of DPAP***

Sr. No.	States	No. of Districts under DPAP	No. of blocks under DPAP	Areas under DPAP (sq.Kms)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	99218
2	Bihar	6	30	9533
3	Chattisgarh	8	29	21801
4	Gujarat	14	67	43938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	9	3319
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14705
7	Jharkhand	12	91	34843
8	Karnataka	15	81	84332
9	Madhya Pradesh	23	105	89101
10	Maharashtra	25	148	194473
11	Orissa	8	47	26178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	31969
13	Tamil Nadu	16	80	29416
14	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35698
15	Uttaranchal	7	30	15796
16	West Bengal	4	36	11594
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>7,45914</b>

\* For DPAP the Budget Provision for 2001-2002 is Rs. 210.00 crores

Ref - Annual Report of Ministry of Rural Development, Page- 99-100



There were some important achievements under the programme during the Fifth Plan. About 10.76 lakh hectares were treated under soil conservation, 1.32 lakh hectares were covered under approved farm practices, an irrigation potential of 2.30 lakh hectares was created, 2.42 lakh hectares were covered under forestry and pasture development, 3,700 lakh milch animals were distributed and 2,200 milk producer co-operative societies were established. Thus some headway has been made in soil treatment, moisture conservation, creating irrigational potential, afforestation, and development of pastures. However, in the important area of developing better dry farming practices and cropping pattern, little progress has been made.

In Maharashtra, Ahmednagar district was included as one of the DPAP districts. The major components of the programmes in this district were: (1) fisheries development, (2) forestry and plantation schemes, (3) animal husbandry schemes, and (4) dairy schemes. According to a note on DPAP prepared by DRDA, Ahmednagar (1984), a total expenditure of Rs.268.35 lakhs was incurred under the forestry programme and the area covered amounted to 18,291 ha, during 1974-75 to 1982-83. The breakups by sector and activities are:

- Rs 86.81 lakh under the Pasture Development Programme, covering an area of 11,223 ha, under the scheme for pasture development of government lands (but with a huge expenditure of Rs.73.37 lakh on administration) till 1982-83;
- Rs. 255.62 lakh spent covering area of 11,000 ha up to the period of 1983-84 for providing seeds and under the Animal Husbandry Programme;
- Establishing five milk chilling units, registering 129 dairy co-operative societies, 2,556 milching cows given on subsidy to small farmers: Milk collection has increased from about 9,300 litres per day to about 33,000 litres per day.
- For the period 1984-85 to 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 217.75 lakh was provided for animal husbandry (Sathe, 1987).

A sample survey conducted by Sathe (1987) revealed that gross family income of those sample households engaged in dairy schemes was Rs.7,000 per annum and that of families engaged in irrigated farming around Rs.5,000 per annum. The difference in the minimum and maximum per capita income in the total irrigation scheme was only to the order of Rs.200 between the smallest and the largest land holding groups.



For the dairy scheme the average per capita income ranges from Rs.1,033 to Rs.1,065. For all irrigation schemes, the average per acre income for the smallest and the largest land holding groups is Rs.493 and Rs.1656 respectively. For dairy schemes, the average income is much higher for the smallest and largest land holding groups viz. Rs.1163 and Rs.3067 respectively. Obviously, milk production gives higher value added income than cereal production in dry land areas such as Ahmednagar district.

Incidentally, Ralegan Siddhi village also received much governmental support under IRDP, National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), watershed development and many other programmes. The total grants thus received over a period of ten years (from 1975 to 1985) were about Rs. 47 lakhs. Some detailed account of these will be presented in Part II of the Study.

The lessons from all these land, water, livestock rearing, forest, soil conservation and such other programmes carried out in the past give clues to the potential of rural upliftment and transformation in India. But the machinery to deliver the benefits to the people in all corners of India was found to be at variance. Firstly, uniform departmental approach is not the method to deal with 6.27 lakh villages in India. Secondly, to ignore the people as part of the programme, and to view them as just the beneficiaries, is also wrong. Thirdly, the success rate of many of these programmes declines with the passing of time (or when the administrative machinery withdraws from the scene). Fourthly, most of them have been looked upon as subsidy programmes, and hence there has been a growth of the 'dependency syndrome' in the rural setting in India today. These issues have enriched the minds of the people today, so much so that they have been asking for alternatives.



## **An Alternative Paradigm through Ralegan Siddhi**

Talking of alternatives to development, there are some specific reasons for which Ralegan Siddhi has messages for the nation. They are to be viewed not only from the cost benefit analysis angle, but also from the perspective of sustainable social transformation. Six major aspects of this village's development are extremely outstanding for designing such sustainable rural development. These are:

- A unique educational system.
- Participatory land and water management.
- Food security
- From bondages of moneylenders to pride of credit system.
- Changing the character of the Government and governance
- Dignity and quality of life.

These messages emerge from an intensive socio-economic study of this village, which will be presented in Part Two of this Report. The summary nonetheless stands on its own.

### **Purposeful Educational System**

The education system of the country today is being criticized for its failure to make the school function, make the teachers teach, impart even minimum education let alone equip the students to face life. The school in Ralegan Siddhi has made major strides towards changing this image about the educational system by introducing three major innovative approaches.

First, what a kitchen is to a family, a school is to the village and its people. The school at Ralegan, therefore, is not just an island of its own. The whole village community is behind it, making it work and not leaving it entirely to the education department, as typically observed in most villages in India and elsewhere. With the result, in Ralegan Siddhi, it is found that the school functions regularly to the satisfaction of the parents, students, teachers and the villagers. The vicious circle of non-attendance of the



teacher, non-attendance of students and high incidence of dropouts, are the bane of the present educational network in most parts of the country. This is not the case as observed in Ralegan Siddhi.

Second, a striking initiative at Ralegan Siddhi, probably unique in the whole country, is that the school has an open door and offers the hope of achievement even among the failed students from other parts of Maharashtra. Remarkably, this is done, not by segregating them from other regular students but placing them along with the regular students without any distinctions being made but carefully monitoring their progress all the same. The emphasis is that every child must be helped with education and not abandoned. The focus is to help every child to develop the capacity to face his/her own future. It has helped students who had failed at admission to pass in the SSC examination with a success rate of over 85%. Thus, it has opened the doors of hope to the despondent and taken them out of the pit of hopelessness. Given the extent of school dropout rates in India (40% among the students from I-V standards, and 50% among the students from VI- VIII standards (Planning Commission, 2001), the Ralegan experience is certainly an eye opener.

Third, education and schooling should be purposeful. In Ralegan Siddhi, the school has been able to prepare students to serve the country after schooling. Over one hundred boys from this school have already been recruited in the army, satisfying the physical, mental and other requirements. In the matter of sports, the students from Ralegan have been making a mark at the state and national levels and winning prizes. They learn to love and maintain their schools, the environment of the village, and the surrounding areas and also work. As an illustration, when students were asked what part of the school programme attracted them the most, in a list of ten, they ranked '*prarthana*' (prayer) as number one, which speaks of a deeper inner development of the students for society.

No wonder, in Ralegan the teachers attend school regularly, which is a precondition also for student attendance. Since the education imparted is of a high quality both students and parents have found it enabling and enriching life with the dropout rates being markedly low.

Ralegan Siddhi's experience in the field of education is clearly very instructive and inspiring for the country as a whole. There is nothing that has been attempted in this



village, which cannot be utilized in any other part of the country if the local community desires to do so.

## **Participatory Land and Water Management**

There is no gainsaying the fact that where land is dry, life is dry as well. Chronic drought affects human beings, animals and plants, all suffering from deprivation. When the drought is acute, they perforce have to opt for migration. This was also the story of Ralegan Siddhi prior to 1975. What is generally regarded as a first step in reversing this scenario is the approach of watershed development, the basic principle of which is in *arresting the water where it falls*. Indeed, under the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) since the Eighth Five Year Plan, a large number of watershed development projects have been undertaken in the country. As many as 146 districts in the country are covered under this programme. What distinguishes the Ralegan experience is that the above-mentioned principle was implemented by the people themselves with their own voluntary contribution of labour (*shramadaan*) with the government participating in the peoples' programme. This, of course, has also been done in many watershed projects (Farrington et al, 1999). But in Ralegan this was done with the objective of altering the conditions of life and not just that of land, as soon as water storage was accomplished. Community based systems were set up to harness the social upliftment as well. This was done by creating water user cooperatives, *Tarun Mandals*, Women's Self Help Groups, Milk Cooperatives and so on.

This has resulted in a notable and quantifiable difference to the agricultural output and income of the families of the area for which good records have been kept by the *Gram Panchayat*. All such efforts that were made here to convert dry land areas into assured production or raise productivity are replicable elsewhere. What Ralegan Siddhi teaches is that it is indeed possible to break the nexus between dry land and dry life through full contribution from the community itself whose life is being changed.

**This is another aspect of Ralegan's work, which should be of great value to a large number of people living under the tyranny of drought and in dry land areas with an acute scarcity of water. A comparison of Ralegan's experience with**



the DPAP, DDP and several other programmes initiated by the Government of India reveals that the full potential of the investment and effort are never realized till conditions created for maintenance and sustenance of the created structures are developed, and when parallel steps are taken to ensure that when water becomes available, agricultural practices in terms of cropping patterns, should be adopted in the minimum time to get the maximum benefit.

Since climatically the area is a dry zone, there is also dependence on livestock. To get optimal value from the livestock, it is necessary to pay equal attention to the local production of fodder. There is evidence that Ralegan not only grows food crops but also production of fodder has received systematic attention.

A Watershed Development Training Centre was established in 1994 to spread the lessons learnt in Ralegan to other similar villages of our country. Government officials, and members of *Gram Panchayats* from all over the country come here for training to help spread the message of a 'People Oriented Watershed Development' activity.

## **Ensuring Food Security**

Enabling an increased production of food as a result of adoption of watershed development is not the same as food security. This realization has come in the country at large (Dreze and Sen, 1991). It is further necessary to ensure that every single family has access to the minimum food required for adequate needs. The tyranny of food security planning in India today has resulted in the national level buffer stocks of over 60 million tonnes which coexist along with about 50 million semi-starved stomachs across the country who have little and no timely access to this stored food. According to the Planning Commission, the percentage of people below the poverty line in 1999-2000 was 26.10 at the all India level, and 25.02 for Maharashtra.

Ralegan Siddhi has realized this at the very outset of the watershed development programme in the 1980s. A Grain Bank (what may be called a local level buffer stock) was created, where surplus grains available in a favourable year were placed as an insurance against hunger of the poorest. **Set up in 1985-86, the Grain Bank**



**provides a model of decentralized food security system.** Today, with over 70 bags of food grains (including *gur*, oil and many more articles) stored in a highly visible manner in the premises of the Yadav Baba Temple, a practical moral example for the national food security alleviation programme exists.

The Ralegan Siddhi experience demonstrates that the problems being faced at the national level where food stocks are held far away from where hunger stalks the poor are avoidable. While a certain amount of stock has to be maintained at the national level for an emergency, the approach of holding the bulk of stocks centrally, or even at state level, is totally impractical and insensitive. It does not recognize that hunger is a biological compulsion, when the stomach needs food twice if not thrice a day and hence must therefore be available on the spot or in close proximity where the hungry live and should be within their reach.

### **From the bondage of money lenders to pride of the credit system**

Today, a large network of rural and cooperative banks are spread all over the country aimed at meeting the credit requirements of the poor. As of 2002, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there are 65,901 such banks in the country. But most of the farmers are in some kind of a debt trap, either at the hands of moneylenders or from traditional banks. This is because our banking system functions in isolation from the community. The bank staff and individual borrowers are the only two participants in this process, with no involvement of the local community. There is no transparency. The moneylenders, of course, are there only to increase this bondage to their own gains. The un-recovered loan, in a way, is a burden to the nation. According to the RBI, total outstanding agricultural credit in 2000-01 was of the order of Rs. 62,608 crore. As per the Economic Survey of 2000-01, the non-recovery rate of this agricultural credit is of the order of 30-35%. There is nothing in the system outside the individual borrower and the bank manager to intervene, to see to what extent this unfortunate state can be prevented or rectified and recoveries effected without recourse to legal or coercive measures.

In Ralegan in the '70s a large number of poor farmers were into this trap of un-repayable loans from the moneylenders and also from the banks. Due to bad crop they



had not been able to repay the loans within the stipulated period. They were being subjected to harsh methods of recovery. Realizing this, the community at Ralegan set up *shetkari* and non-*shetkari* cooperative banks controlled by themselves utilizing innovative methods. They also changed the character of the scheduled bank such as that of the Bank of Maharashtra, which opened its branch in Ralegan in 1988. This bank advances loans, as high as five lakh with minimal documents or guarantee, for agriculture, commercial establishments, and women's ventures. The Bank of Maharashtra in Ralegan functions in a more humane manner and this has been proved by the case studies included in Appendix 1. The bank has had no case to cite of non-repayments and un-recoverable loans. This is a major contribution to the knotty problem of overdues, made by an innovative approach in Ralegan. There is nothing in this approach, which is not reproducible, where the community spirit exists. The question is of catalyzing it. This is a moral for the rest of the country.

## Changing the Character of the Government and Governance

Transformation of any system, including rural development, requires a design, a strategy and operational delivery machinery. Unfortunately, in the functioning of the vast number of government developmental programmes this remains a top-down government for the people, but without the people's involvement, who are termed as 'beneficiaries'. This demonstrates the dichotomy between the government and the people.

To appreciate this, one has only to look at the 25-year-old DPAP and DDP programmes initiated by the Government of India in several hundred project areas where substantial investments have been made, some results also obtained, but the full potential of the investment and effort has not been realized nor conditions created for maintenance and sustenance of the structures developed. [Similarly, though the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS) at the state level, had also been for at least ten years, focused on dry land areas for acute unemployment, impact of MEGS was also not visible in this area.]

The approach in Ralegan Siddhi has been different in the '*government participating in what are essentially people programmes*'. The departments, be they forest, soil



conservation, Public Works Department (PWD), or irrigation, have by and large followed the requirements of the people of the village. They have derived the design and strategy from the people even though the financial support was from the government. This is another important contribution of Ralegan for the country's development.

## Dignity and Quality of Life

An important aspect of rural transformation is strengthening the dignity and quality of life of the village. This is as important as preserving the natural resources of the villages. Their culture, history, purpose, quality and dignity in the social fabric is inherent in every village. It can however change on its own **dynamically and intrinsically**. Women in society have always played a very prominent role. Unfortunately, this is rarely considered in the planning or implementation of the Government programmes. Some programmes may even marginalize these assets (Agarwal, 1994). As a result, even the most well developed *talukas* and villages in the country are devoid of quality of life. Security of life, dignity and pride in self and the village, have become negatively correlated with development.

This was appreciated in Ralegan Siddhi right from the beginning. The *Tarun Mandal*, *Mahila Mandal*, Women's Self Help Groups (about 17 of them), and many such similar bodies have been formed to retain and enhance the character of the village. Apart from organising annual village fairs, the villagers celebrate *Gandhi Jayanti* (called *Gram Parivartan Din*,) as a village celebration, hold sports events for the inhabitants, and have frequent meeting in the Yadav Baba Temple.

Development is neither only sociology, nor all economics. It has to derive its roots from history, build its pillars on culture, draw upon the social norms and develop habits, which help to sustain and enhance the nature of development. Such lessons from Ralegan Siddhi need to be appreciated as part of an overall development. This is being considered in the following sections.



## Taking the Stride Further

Rural transformation is a continuous process, which is mainly to be planned, guided and implemented by the people themselves. What Ralegan Siddhi reveals, is that there is ability in the people to undertake what they want. The people of this village have repeatedly expressed their desire to attain their aspirations in Appendix No. 2.

Ralegan (as also other village development experiments throughout the country) demonstrates that there are several other forces that operate in the development of a village and its economy, such as political, economic, social, communal and legal, which will continue to affect the future of this village. Yet this study demonstrates broad principles, which can be utilized by other villages as well as in rural development as a whole.

These are as follows –

1. The village should aim at self-reliance to the extent that natural and human resources permit and admit.
2. Building of financial capability from its own financial resources in the early stages even if the government does not come forward to assist them by way of grants and subsidies.
3. That the '*dependency syndrome*' should stop earlier than later.
4. This requires, the 'building of a social fund' (such as food security with a Grain Bank.)
5. The people of the village should build a social fund out of their incomes from avenues such as agriculture, milk sale, wages, and their money order incomes.
6. This provides a growing fund for self-development at their will.

This message has also come from another model of rural transformation in Sukhomajri of Haryana or the villages of Palamau district of Bihar under the guidance of the late Shri P.R. Mishra. The novel concept of the *Charkriya Vikas Pranali* experiments has even gone one step further by building a Welfare Fund (*Kalyan Kosh*) as well as a Social Village Fund to maintain the developmental and welfare processes on a continuous basis. This proves it is possible to raise the social village fund to such a high level, that it will pay back what it has received by way of grants and subsidies (For an analytical review see Chopra and Kadekodi, 2000).



Another aspect of rural development has to do with assuming some of the functions of the existing governmental machinery by the people themselves. Ralegan has already shown this by the successful running of the school in the village. Other government led institutions such as PHCs, village information centre, forest management, public transport, running of the village telephone system and captive power generation, may be treated as 'Peoples' Organisations', with the government acting only as a facilitator. This is in the true spirit of participation in a democracy. A beginning has similarly been made in Rajasthan (Tarun Bharat Sangh) and Jhabua villages of Madhya Pradesh besides others.

Some successful experiences and involvements of the private, corporate and NGO sectors in successful village development are of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust in Ralegan Siddhi, TVS Suzuki, Sundaram Clayton Ltd. in Tiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu and SEWA in Gujarat.







## Part II

### *Towards Rural Transformation: Lessons from Ralegan Siddhi*



## Evolution of Ralegan Siddhi as an *Adarsh Gaon*

Much has been written about Ralegan Siddhi as an *Adarsh Gaon*. In his book (1996) Anna Hazare states that the *time has come for the government to look at people's programmes, not in reverse form*. *Adarsh Gaon* is not a new concept but was visualized long back by Mahatma Gandhi as the future of rural India. The time has now come to define this concept afresh by mobilizing the power of youth as during the freedom struggle. The time has also come to rethink the problems of degrading environment and natural resources and come to understand the social processes required for rural transformation. The *Adarsh Gaon* as a concept and practice in Ralegan Siddhi helps us to understand this process of development in a better way so that it can spread on a national scale.

The following questions come to mind:

- How did Ralegan village evolve as a village of sustainable self-reliance?
- What fundamental principles contributed to the conversion of this village to an *Adarsh Gaon*?
- Can one evolve and develop a replicable framework of rural transformation using this village as a model?
- Does it provide lessons and methods of bridging the gaps in the existing national guidelines towards transformation of over 6.27 lakh villages in the country as self-sustainable villages?
- What are the institutional requirements to set up such villages all over the country?

We hope that this study can provide some answers to these and other questions.

The methodology of this present study has been as follows:

- a) An account of the events in the village has been a good starting point to answer many of these questions both historically, economically, socially and politically. This has been based partly on interviews, surveys and discussions conducted in the village and partly on the survey of the considerable literature on this village. This includes historical assessment of the village (from the records of Gazetteers and other village notings) as well as census and other quantitative information from available records.



b) This is followed by a detailed socio-economic analysis of the transformation process in the village. For this Ralegan Siddhi has been viewed in **three phases** in the recent period.

(i) *Pre Anna period i.e.* the period before 1975.

(ii) *Intensive phase of transformation*; from 1975 to 1992 and

(iii) *Mature Phase of Transformation i.e.* post 1992 period.

These phases broadly represent the social, economic and demographic transitions that took place in the village during the past 25 years and provide clues regarding the dynamics of this *Adarsh Gaon* development. In addition, the Ralegan village has been contrasted with three other villages in its neighbourhood. These provide *three additional or alternative situations of rural transformation in the same drought prone area*.

They are:

- **Sheri Koldara** village in *Parner Taluka*: A village with watershed development through village level organization organized by and supported by the Indo-German Watershed Project.
- **Hiware Bajar** village in *Parner Taluka*: A village inspired by Ralegan Siddhi with local leadership of Shri Popatrao Pawar a master of political science from Pune University and utilizing similar support from the Maharashtra Government.
- **Jategaon** village in *Parner Taluka*: A village with hardly any development located about 6 kilometers from Ralegan Siddhi.

As part of the methodology the following steps were followed:

- On a sample basis, **household level questionnaires** were canvassed in all the four villages. While Ralegan Siddhi was covered on a larger sample basis (187 households out of a total of 375), in each of the other three villages 25 households were covered. The household survey provided both qualitative and quantitative information on a variety of issues such as demographic, health, economic and social dimensions. See Appendix 3.
- In all the four villages Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) exercises were conducted. The qualitative and quantitative information obtained were put on a 'map and



tabulation' basis and analyzed. PRA maps of a few selected villages are appended to this report. See Appendix 3.

- Special case studies were also carried out on some of the major institutions, groups and events of the village.
- The data information obtained from the secondary as well as primary sources (household level questionnaires and of FGD, PRA exercises and case studies) have been used to formulate various statistical models for analyzing and testing the process of development and transformation during the three phases of Ralegan Siddhi's recent development. These were also contrasted with the other three additional villages.
- Finally, the policy questions mentioned are taken up. These were addressed by contrasting the data and information as well the findings emerging from the statistical models.

History is important in understanding the evolution of any social system. The return of Kishan Baburao Hazare (affectionately known as Anna Hazare) to Ralegan Siddhi in August 1975, was an important milestone in the transformation of Ralegan Siddhi village. His leadership and commitment to serve his village and the motherland has provided stewardship and collective action at all stages of development in this village. His principle of '*no preaching without practice*' is the symbol of true leadership. He visualized the *practice* only through carrying the entire village with him. This is a significant human input to the process of development of Ralegan.

The second most important aspect of social transformation of this village was the result of the social philosophy originating from Anna. They are what he describes as fundamental '*bandis*' (bans) for establishing a social quality to life. They are, *nasbandi* (sterilization), *nashabandi* (prohibition), *charaibandi* (ban on free grazing) and *kurhad bandi* (ban on free tree felling) and *shramadaan* (voluntary contribution of labour).

The third important stage in the transformation of this village was the result of evolving of social norms and institutions to support this form of development. The major ones are: a) a school financed by local resources derived from land



development, b) community marriages; c) bringing the scheduled caste and tribal people within the overall framework of the village; d) instituting water and milk cooperatives, e) emphasis on institutions for ensuring equality, social harmony, justice and dignity for all e.g., socially relevant education system, Women's Mandal, *Tarun Mandal*, and similar other activities.

An important milestone has been the establishment of the watershed programme as the technical and techno-economic input in agricultural development. This has enabled the village to attain self-reliance in many respects.

There were several other historical events and stages that are worth enumerating. The ancient Padmavati Temple in the centre of the village was the epicenter in the early stages of development. More recently is the *samadhi* of Yadavbaba Kurhade, also near the temple<sup>8</sup>. Both the temple and the *samadhi* have been strong catalysts for the development of the village in many ways<sup>9</sup>.

Ralegan being located in the drought prone area of Maharashtra originally received the same attention as given to other villages under various rural development programmes of the State<sup>10</sup>. Records and writings narrate the following major characteristics of this village prior to 1975:

- Very poor quality soil, with hardly any irrigation.
- Severe soil run-offs, depleting water table and degrading forests.
- Undependable agriculture with the result that most men worked outside the village, chiefly as stonebreakers.
- Acute poverty in most families with significant debt and pressure from moneylenders.
- Addiction to alcoholism and tobacco smoking and chewing. This village was known for illicit liquor with 41 illicit liquor stalls.
- Prevalence of several major diseases like gastrointestinal diseases and guinea worm.
- Very high rate of child mortality.

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<sup>8</sup> Interestingly enough, today there is no family in the village with the same surname as Kurhade.

<sup>9</sup> Anna Hazare moved to a room in the temple for his residence, which added social status, from where he has gone on fasts and *dharna* on several occasions.

<sup>10</sup> For more details of the historical records and analysis, the readers are drawn to the writings of Awasthi and Panmand (1994) and Vaswani (1995).

- Disputes between families and caste groups, gang fights, untouchability and caste discrimination.
- Corruption and black marketing in the ration shop.
- Neglected primary and secondary school education.

Today the village presents an entirely different scenario. The change in a decadal period from 1971 to 2001 is demonstrated in Table 5 on page 28.

TABLE 5  
*Background of the Village Ralegan Siddhi*

Village Characteristics	1971	1981	1991
Total area of the village: Ha	982	982	982
Total population	1209	1508	1982
Sex ratio	1028	1013	902
Total number of households	NA	234	310
BPL families	NA	122	NA
SC Population	83	79	233
ST Population	NA	15	49
Marginal farmers (< 1 ha)	NA	170	NA
Small farmers (1-3 ha)	NA	194	NA
Large farmers (>3 ha)	NA	35	NA
Male Literacy rate (% of population)	12.58	55.27	61.90
Female Literacy rate (% of population)	47.79	23.32	38.72
Main Male Workers (Cultivators)	276 (215)	333 (221)	382 (248)
Main Female Workers	235 (192)	367 (254)	325 (254)

- Note:*
1. At the end of 2001, the total population of Ralegan Siddhi is 2456 according to the Gram Sevak.
  2. Total area of the village in 2001 has remained at 982Ha.
  3. Total number of households increased to 375 in 2001.
  4. Bracketed figures indicate total number of cultivators.

The population of the village has increased twofold over the last 30 years. The annual population growth rate is 2.5%. Between 1981 and 2001, the number of households have increased from 234 to 375. According to the latest field information, the nuclear families have increased from 21% in the year 1975 to 77 % in 2001. Over the years, literacy has increased remarkably, though female literacy still lags behind that of males. The present literacy rate for males and females is 78% and 66% respectively. About 44% of the female population is today engaged in gainful earnings. Overall annual income per family has increased from Rs.9,000 in the '70s to over Rs.20,000 in 2001.



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Several aspects of the socio-economic transformation in the last 30 years are listed in Table 6 (See page 30), which demonstrate:

- A model school was established in 1979, which started functioning within a year. The number of students in the model school (*Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya*) has increased from 600 in 1995 to 825 in 2001. The students and the villagers helped to build the hostel.
- In the year 2000, 60 villagers out of a population 2456<sup>5</sup> are graduates and 160 youths have found jobs as military *sainiks*.
- The Watershed Programme was conceived in 1980, with *nalla bundings* (50 at present), trenches and contour bundings in 160 hectares of forest land, gully pluggings in 180 hectares, five check dams and Gabian dams, two percolation tanks, seven community wells, 50 bore wells, underground canals, and afforestation in 136 hectares of forest lands with about four lakh planted saplings.
- The Grain Bank was established in 1976.
- Total prohibition of liquor in the village was achieved by 1980
- Lift irrigation cooperatives have been established since 1980.
- A milk cooperative was established in 1981.
- Harijans, who were treated as untouchables, were given the first right to participate in the village bullock festival in 1982.
- Community collective marriage system was started in 1983.
- A collective cattle shed was constructed in 1985.
- Several social institutions such as *mahila mandal*, *bhajan mandal*, *tarun mandal* and *natya mandal* have been established and are still functioning.
- 17 self-help groups have been established.
- 60 community taps have been established till date.
- Bank of Maharashtra opened its branch in the village in 1988.
- The watershed training institute was established in 1993 for national training of farmers and NGOs.
- An information centre was established in 1994.
- Facilities such as 37 *gobar* gas units, 39 smokeless *chullahs*, tractors, 79 radio sets, telephones, 10 motor vehicles, televisions, bank, library, and a media centre came up over the years.

- While the number of *pucca* houses has increased (from 125 to 191) (i.e. by 52%), the numbers of *kuccha* houses have reduced (by 4%).
- The telephone exchange was started in 1998.
- Services of supplementary governmental establishments such as a veterinary hospital, an agricultural extension centre, a *dak* bungalow, a post office, PHC and sub-centre are now available.

**TABLE 6**  
***Resource Inventories in Ralegan Siddhi***

		1995	2001*
1.	<i>Pucca</i> House	125	191
2.	<i>Kuccha</i> Houses	183	108
3.	No. of electric pump sets	120	120**
4.	No. of oil engines	15	15**
5.	Bullock Carts	42	42**
6.	Trucks	4	4**
7.	Tractors	3	3**
8.	Motor Cycles	10	10**
9.	Cycles	150	150**
10.	Temples	4	7
11.	High school	1	1
12.	Teachers in high school	25	25
13.	Lady Teachers	2	2
14.	Secondary school	1	1
15.	Primary school	1	1
16.	Total students	600	825
17.	Graduates	45	60
18.	Doctors	2	2
19.	Lawyers	3	3
20.	<i>Sainiks</i>	75	100
21.	Post office	1	1
22.	Dak bungalow	1	1
23.	Agriculture extension centre	1	1
24.	Veterinary hospital	1	1
25.	Sub-primary health centre	1	1
26.	Telephone exchange	1	1
27.	Hostel	1	1
28.	Social institutions		
	a. <i>Mahila Mandal</i>	1	1
	b. <i>Bhajan Mandal</i>	1	1
	c. <i>Tarun (Youth) Mandal</i>	1	1
	d. <i>Natya Mandal</i>	1	1
29.	Library	1	1



30.	Community taps	60	60
31.	Hand pumps	5	5
32.	Media centre	---	1
33.	Self Help Groups	---	17
34.	Grain bank	---	1
35.	Milk cooperative society	---	1
36.	Water cooperative society	---	1
37.	Bank (Bank of Maharashtra)	---	1

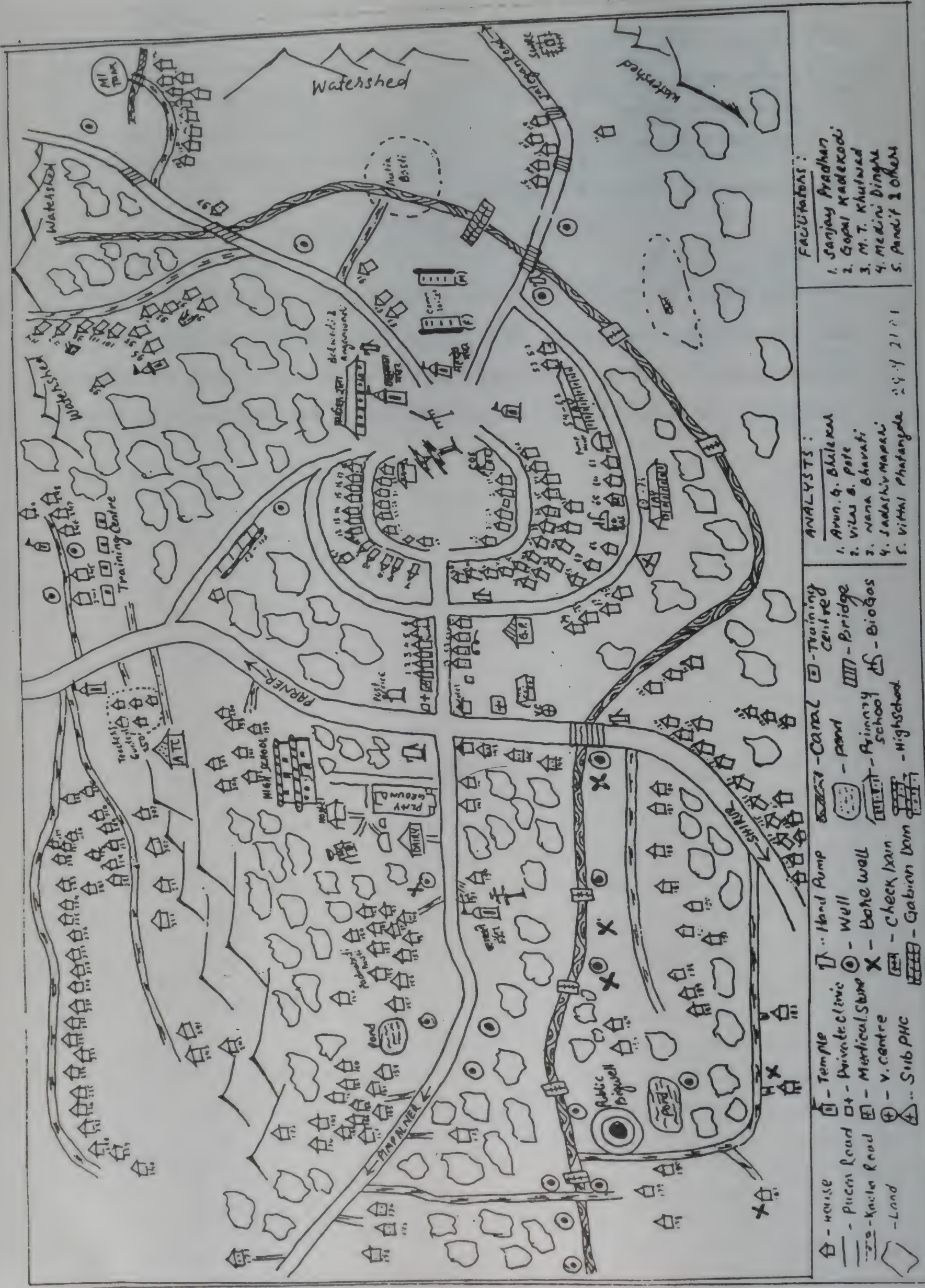
**\*Source:** Social Map (PRA exercise); **\*\*** Based on 1995 data.

This data records the remarkable change in Ralegan from 1971 to date as expressed not only in numbers but even in the quality of life. Apart from the resources of the village (some of which are listed above), there was a flow of financial and technical resources to the village. It will be useful therefore to now understand and analyze these.



# Map 1

## Social Mapping of Ralegan Siddhi Village





## Pattern of Development Investment in Ralegan Siddhi

Rural development in Ralegan Siddhi had a history of both private and public investments even before Anna Hazare appeared on the scene in 1975. Several voluntary organizations had contributed to the village development during the drought years.

### Support from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

The Tata Relief Committee under Sir Dorabji Tata Trust was set up during the Panshet Dam disaster in 1963. Thereafter its mandate was to provide relief during any disaster in an integrated manner. The drought that hit Maharashtra in the early 1970s and displaced around 6-8 million people provided the reason for the setting up of the Rural Development Project under the Chairmanship of late Sir John Mathai. The project under the Relief Committee undertook the responsibility of providing relief to the drought prone area stretching from Sangli to Dhule.

Six villages were identified for relief activities in Parner Taluka, one of which was Ralegan (as also Jategaon one of the control villages of this study). A full-fledged programme of Relief and Rehabilitation was established under the stewardship of Mrs. Leela Moolgaonkar. The field unit comprised of personnel with agricultural expertise, with special attention to the issue of water availability. Whilst 2 bore wells with hand pumps and 2 open wells with a pump and storage tank were constructed in each of the six villages, comprehensive water development work including *nalla bunding* was implemented as a part of the concomitant Food for Work Programme. The Trust provided suitable concentrated feed from the Tata companies for about 6,000 animals free of charge and saved the standing crop for cattle feed, by the spraying of micronutrients under the advice of Dr. Ranade, a micronutrient expert from Pune.

A team of medical doctors under Dr. Lala Telang provided medical assistance along with a vaccination programme. A team of social workers along with a group of Telco apprentices from the Pune Training Centre, stayed and worked continuously for 6 months. Thereafter the work was taken over by the Rural Welfare Board of the Trust until its withdrawal in 1975.

During 1972-75, Shri Annasaheb, having recently returned to his village, actively helped in the relief work and evinced keen interest in the Satara Project of the Tatas. Old Trust hands recollect that the concept of establishing a high school in Ralegan was voiced by him around that time. (This information has been obtained from the Tata Trusts.)

### **Major flow of funds in the 1970s**

Since 1975, apart from the governmental investments under various rural development schemes such as IRDP and NREP, there were several other investment flows through voluntary agencies (such as the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust), banks and also *shramadaan* by the villagers. A summary of investment flows is shown in Table 7 on page 35. Hitherto approx. Rs. 130 lakhs have been mobilized for village development. The funds have been mobilized substantially in the period 1975-1986. In the later period, additional investments were made for alternative energy development and for individual agricultural uses and benefits by the agricultural department. All these investments have been utilized for the development of about 700 hectares of agricultural lands, afforestation of 112 hectares of forest lands, benefiting over 2,000 individuals and enabling about 20 social institutions to emerge from the village.



TABLE 7

*Flow of funds to Ralegan Siddhi for development since 1975*

Source	Activities	Amount invested	Years of investment
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Government of Maharashtra	Under IRDP, NREP, soil conservation, social forestry, water supply scheme, high school building, SC housing, hostel building, training centre, collective well, library, PHC, well repair, cattle supply, electric motor, pipeline, tube wells, poultry scheme, agricultural equipments, construction of percolation tank, <i>nalla bunding</i> , land development, and so on.	47.36	1975 to 1987
Grants for Urjagram	For solar and biogas systems	6.699	1988-89
Grants from Agricultural Department	Drip irrigation, special caste programme, equipment distribution, agricultural equipment, and distribution of insecticides.	7.824	1980-1997
Bank of Maharashtra*	Tractor, <i>gobar</i> gas, electric motor, pipeline, poultry development, dairy development, carts, lift irrigation scheme, goats, cattle and bullocks, crop loans, collective well, and so on.	40.80	1980-1986
Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank*		1.70	1980-86
Voluntary organizations	Cattle food, <i>nalla bunding</i> , well repairs, <i>gobar</i> gas plants, wind mill, nursery, bore well and many others	10.07	1975-76 to 1985-86
Villagers' <i>shramadaan</i> **	Renovation of the high school, PHC for animals, hostel construction, utensils etc., Krishna water supply, collective well, <i>harijan basti</i> development, nursery building and many more.	13.42	1976-1986
Anna Hazare's contribution	On high school construction, land for hostel, village development, on Padmavati temple and many more.	0.87	1971 to 1986
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128.743</b>	

Notes: 1. Details of the year wise flow of funds and utilization are given in Appendix 4

2: \* These are mostly in the form of loans.

3: \*\*These include actual expenditure by the villagers as well as *shramadaan*

The salient features of the investment pattern are: -

- The leadership played an important role in both mobilizing as well as the effective use of the flow of investments into the village.
- As per the PRA and FGD, the investments have been relevant to actual needs based on social priorities and preferences, and not on individual choices and priorities.

The phasing of the investments roughly followed the following patterns:

- Initiation of watershed development,
- Instituting several social norms such as: abolishing of untouchability and child marriage, prohibition.
- Establishing several catalytic institutions eg. school, grain bank, credit society, self help groups, milk cooperative society, youth mandal, bank.
- Education and training for the boys, girls and the youth,
- Evolving participatory methods at all age groups,
- Promoting gender equity
- Adding several commercial ventures and amenities in the village.

The flow of investment and institution building can be viewed from Table 15 (see page 53). Much of the financial flows came under the rural development and watershed development programmes of the Maharashtra Government. Since these programmes brought the people of the village close to resource management within the village, there are some lessons for the design of such programmes at the national scale as to the way in which the Government participated in these peoples' programmes.



# Watershed Development as a Starter

Falling in the drought prone region of Maharashtra, the condition of the village as witnessed till about 1975 was a history of persistent poverty, social exploitation and depleting land and water resources. The realization came through Anna Hazare that, it was important to sustain agriculture in the village, before any other social transformation. Therefore it will be useful to go through the process of watershed development in the village in some detail. (Also see note on the Kukdi Canal on page 48)

There are four major watersheds in the region surrounding the village<sup>4</sup>. Initially six *nalla bundings* were constructed with the help of local villagers' *shramadaan*. Around 1980, the Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme was taken up by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Maharashtra. They chose Ralegan Siddhi as one of the villages in 1982-83 under this project. Apart from this major project driven activity, several agencies also played significant roles in enhancing the benefits from the watershed development programme. The major push came from the forest department, voluntary agencies like Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, TVS Suzuki, Sundaram Clayton Ltd. from Tiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu, Bank of Maharashtra and the EGS of the Government of Maharashtra.

Initially, the four major watersheds in the village were consolidated and strengthened. Given the topography of the region, a mix of different water harvesting structures was constructed. The major treatments carried out were:

- Afforestation,
- Erecting check dams,
- *Gully* plugging,
- Contour bunding,
- Land levelling,
- *Nalla bunding*,
- Underground and K.T. Bandhara cum Gabian structure,
- Percolation tanks,

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<sup>4</sup> See village watershed maps for their locations vis-à-vis the *Gaonthan*.

Different agencies participated in the programme, the major ones being:

- Soil Conservation and the Watershed Management Dept.,
- Forest Dept.,
- Social Forestry Dept.,
- Minor Irrigation Dept.,
- Social Institutions of Ralegan.

Table 8 (see page 41) depicts the watershed development activities, investment outlays and the agencies that carried out the works. It is remarkable that such a multiplicity of governmental agencies came together on the same project. This was found to be possible mainly because of (a) involvement of the entire village in the programme (b) the leadership of Anna Hazare.



# Map 2

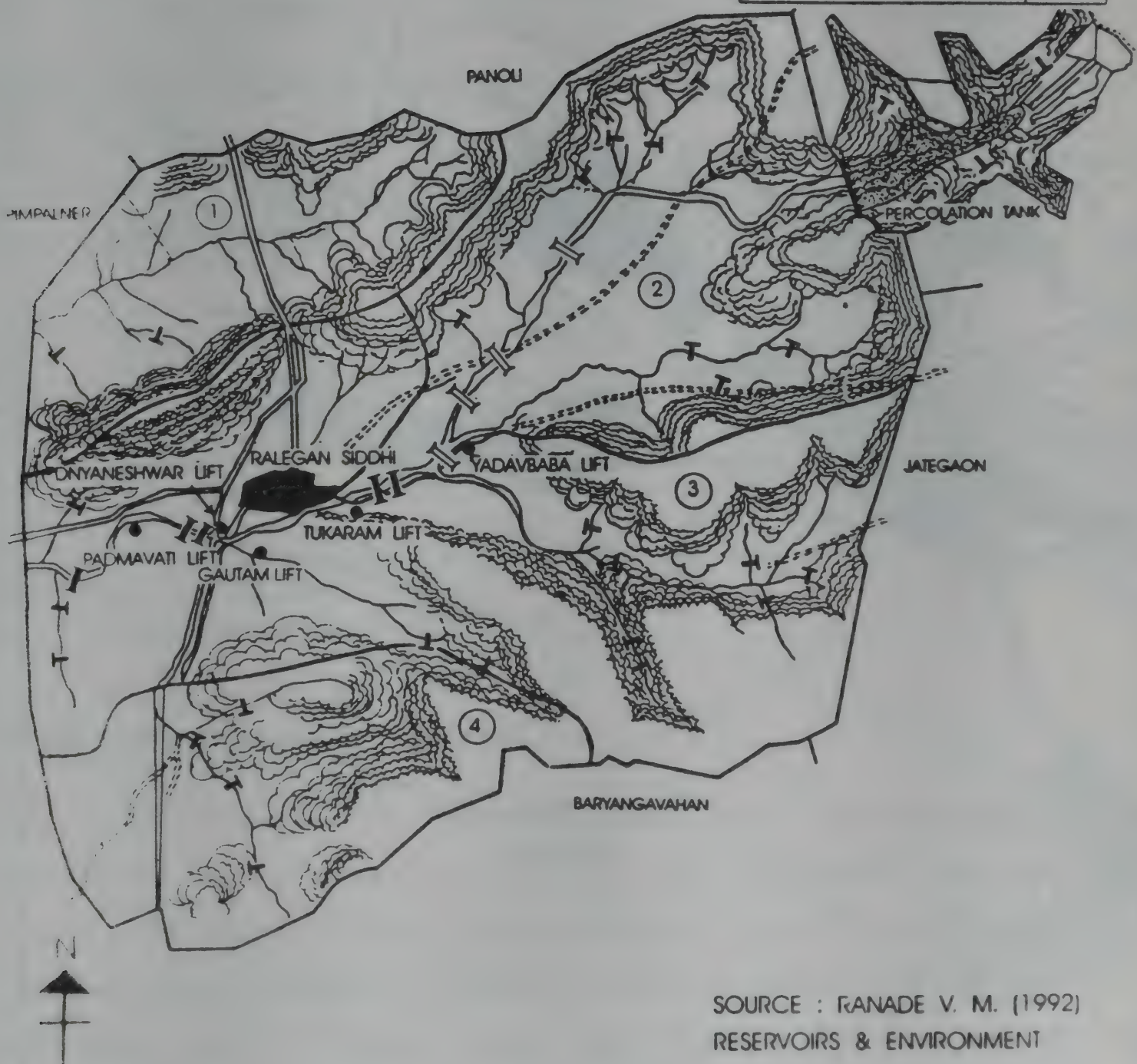
## Ralegan Siddhi Project Area : Sub-watershed Regions

### RALEGAN SIDDHI PROJECT AREA : SUB-WATERSHED REGIONS

Map 3.1

SCALE 1: 1312

INDEX	
WATER SHED NO. 1 (137 ha)	1
WATER SHED NO. 2 (421 ha)	2
WATER SHED NO. 3 (425 ha)	3
WATER SHED NO. 4 (233 ha)	4
NALA BUNDING	— —
LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME	●
PERCOLATION TANK	~~~~~
SMALL K.T. BANDHARA	— — —
GABBIAN STRUCTURE	— — — —



SOURCE : RANADE V. M. (1992)  
RESERVOIRS & ENVIRONMENT

# Map 3

## Ralegan Siddhi Project Area : Soil and Water Conservation Works

Map 3.2

### RALEGAN SIDDHI PROJECT AREA : SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

INDEX	
ROAD & CART TRACK	
AFFORESTATION	
LAND LEVELING	
○ F. D. L. D.	
SMALL K.T. BANDHARA	
GABBIAN STRUCTURE	
NALA BUNDING	
LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME	
PERCOLATION TANK	

SCALE 1: 1312





TABLE 8

Various Activities Associated with Watershed Development† 1972-90

Period of implemen- tation	Item	Coverage	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)	Source of funds
1972-76	Percolation tank	One unit	8.833	Minor Irr. Dept.
1976-86	Repair of percolation tank	One unit		Minor Irr. Dept+ EGS of GoM
1975-85	Nalla bunding	32 Units	8.20	Agriculture Dept. +Voluntary agencies + Beneficiaries
1975-76 to 1985-86	Tube wells	8	1.250	Zilla Parishad
1980-85	Contour cultivation	591 Ha	1.48	Beneficiaries
1980-86	Co-op. Lift Irrigation	105 Ha	8.07	Co-op. Society + Beneficiaries+ Bank
1983-86	Pasture	102 Ha	1.650	Agri. Dept. +Beneficiaries
1983-85	Afforestation	112 Ha	6.68	Social Forestry + Beneficiaries
1983-86	Land levelling	167 Ha	6.06	Agri. Dept.
1990	Drip irrigation	40 Ha	4.42	Jain Irr. Systems +Beneficiaries
1987	Check dams	NA	3.400	Irr. Dept.
1990	Check dams	9 Units	7.170	Irr. Dept., + Beneficiaries
	Total		57.213	

Sources : NABARD (1995), Vaswani (1995); Gram Panchayat Office Records; Watershed Training Institute's records  
GoM = Government of Maharashtra  
EGS = Employment Guarantee Scheme

Rural alternative energy systems

This is a wider concept of watershed development, viewed beyond mere availability of water. That sustainable use of water and energy has to go together, was realized at the very initial stage itself by the people of Ralegan. Therefore, while exploring the watershed related investments, a variety of alternative sources of energy was also experimented with. An *Urjagaon* scheme was initiated in 1982 and continued till 1988. Though the experience with this scheme is not very encouraging, it has reduced the hardship to women to a large extent. As many as 150 modified *chullahs* were installed in the village. A community biogas plant was set up. Individual households were encouraged to install solar cookers and water heaters with financial assistance from banks.

TABLE 9

*Investments in Alternative Energy Sources: 1988-89*

Items	Nos.	Amount Invested (Rs. in Lakh)
Collective biogas	1	2.25
Solar street lights	11	1.95
Solar water heater	1	1.25
Collective solar cookers	3	0.12
Solar pumping system	1	0.60
Biogas	1	0.35
Modified <i>chullahs</i>	150	0.063
Windmill	1	0.10
Individual solar cookers	2	0.016
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.699</b>

Source : Gram Panchayat Records

## Land Use and Cropping Pattern in Ralegan Siddhi

Prior to understanding the role that watershed development has played in this village, it will be useful to study the pattern of land use in the earlier periods. Prior to the watershed project in the village, hardly 26 hectares of land was under irrigation and that too under well irrigation. In 1976 two public wells were dug for irrigation purposes. Some *nalla bundings* were also carried out then. With watershed programme coming into the village in 1980, the land use pattern as also the cropping pattern, have shifted. The forest areas were treated with various conventional watershed and soil conservation techniques. With the result, the wastelands have decreased from 241 to 122 hectares.

Presently, the village has two percolation tanks, about 50 *nalla bunds*, 50 bore wells, 7 cooperative /community wells, check dams and private wells to irrigate the agricultural lands. A visit to the village does not give the impression of it belonging to a drought prone area. As a result, the irrigated *kharif* land has increased almost threefold from 188 ha in 1979-80 to 470 ha in 1992-92; (Source -NABARD, 1995). The *rabi* area has also increased over a period of time. The cropping pattern as well as



the seasonality of the crops as expressed by the villagers is shown in Map 4. While maize, various pulses and *bajra* dominate in the *kharif* period, wheat, *jawar*, and *harbara* (gram) dominate the *rabi* season. Sugarcane is grown from November to May. Fodder is grown round the year. (See Map 4 for the seasonality of the various crops and Table 10 for the changed land use pattern.)

**TABLE 10**  
*Land Use Pattern Before and After Watershed Development*

Land Use	Hectares in - 1975-76	1991
Cultivated land (irrigated)	543.32 (26.00)	651.13(340.00)
Uncultivable lands	241.39	122.71
Govt./Community pasture lands	80.12	51.61
Reserved Forests	100.30	136.00
Gaonthan land	6.31	9.91
Total Watershed area	971.40	971.56

*Note* : Bracketed figures indicate irrigated land  
*Sources* : NABARD (1995), Vaswani (1995), *Gram Panchayat* Records;

The changed situation due to watershed development has made the farmers opt for a different cropping pattern. Table. 11 shows the changing pattern as expressed by the villagers. In both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, the cropping patterns have substantially changed, reflecting on increased water availability. The following major shift can be noted:

- In the *kharif* season, there is a shift away from *bajra* and *jawar* to green fodder, onion and vegetables.
- In the *rabi* season, the shift is in favour of wheat, pulses, vegetables, and green fodder.
- In the recent periods, the changed cropping patterns have stabilized due to water availability.

TABLE 11

*Percentage Distribution of Household Cropping Patterns  
during the 3 phases of development*

Crop	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
<i>Bajra</i>	59.70	78.38	48.42	57.69	43.24	47.92
<i>Jawar</i>	8.20	-	6.32	-	5.40	-
Wheat	-	16.22	-	20.77	-	21.88
Pulses	20.90	0.00	21.05	3.08	21.24	7.29
Oil Seeds	2.24	1.35	2.11	0.77	2.32	0.00
Vegetables	3.73	2.70	3.68	7.69	4.25	13.01
Green Fodder	2.24	1.35	6.32	10.00	6.95	9.90
Onion	2.99	-	12.10	-	16.60	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own primary data

The phases refer to the three phases of development mentioned earlier (page no. 25)



MAP 4

Seasonal Calendar of Crops and Irrigation

Village: Ralegan Siddhi

Crops	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Bajara 0			✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +						
-												
Mung =			✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +						
(Green gram)			•	•	•	•						
Udad/Urid =			✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +						
			•	•	•	•						
Matki =			✓ •	✓ •	✓ •	✓ •						
Hulga =			✓ •	✓ •	✓ •	✓ •						
Chauli =			✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +						
			•	•	•	•						
Maka 0	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +
(Maize) -												
Bhuimung 0			✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +						
Ground nut -												
Jawar 0						✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +		
≠						•	•	•	•	•		
Kanda 0						✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +		
Onion =												
Wheat 0							✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +		
-												
Harbara 0							✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +		
Gram ≠							•	•	•	•		
Fodder 0	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +
≠												
Shewanti 0	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +					
-												
Zendu 0					✓ +	✓ +	✓ +					
Marigold -												
Sugar Cane 0	✓ +	✓ +						✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +	✓ +
≠												
Irrigated Non irrigated Fertilizer	- Seed from Market = Self Seed ≠ Market + Self Seed		Analysts: 1. Bhaskar Mapari 2. Bhanudas S. Mapari 3. Santosh G. Mapari 4. Mohan B. Mapari				Facilitators: 1. Sanjay Pradhan 2. Gopal Kadekodi 3. M. T. Khutwad 4. Dr. Medini Dingre					

This map is based on the detail information given by experienced farmers from Ralegan village

Some of the major agriculture related impacts in the year 2001 observed in Ralegan Siddhi village include:

- About 185,000 trees in the forest areas,
- Storage bunds on the four watersheds with a total capacity of 282,000 cubic metres,
- Management of about 2,050 hectares of forest catchment area,
- Of the total available annual flow of 824 TCM (Trillion Cubic Metre) of water, there is arresting and storing of about 696 TCM through these water harvesting structures,
- Gross cropped area increased from 630 (with a cropping intensity of 98 in 1975-76) to 956 (cropping intensity of 164 in 2001),
- Increase in irrigated area from 56 ha to 465 ha,
- Oil seed area increase from 20ha to 134 ha,
- Pulse area increasing from 27 ha to 96 ha.

Against this background of investments and watershed developments, it is useful to take a look at the status of beneficiaries. They can be viewed in terms of the number of people who benefited under different individual activities and also in terms of evolution of social and collective institutions. They can be broadly classified as:

- Watershed related benefits,
- Individual benefits other than watershed benefits,
- Social development,
- Institutional and organizational developments.

An attempt is made here to assess them, based on (a) secondary data and information (b) primary data collected at the household levels and (c) focus group discussions and PRA exercises.

## **Beneficiaries of Watershed Development Programme**

Who are the beneficiaries of the watershed development? The main beneficiaries are the farmers. In order to understand the irrigation benefits, social mapping was undertaken to understand the process of watershed development in Ralegan Siddhi and also to identify the distribution of wealth among the beneficiaries from the



watershed programme. The social map no.1(page.32) was drawn by villagers gathered at Yadav Baba temple. Once the map was drawn, the participants explained the beginning of watershed programme in the village and also identified the beneficiaries. Their involvement as stated by them is summarized as follows:

1. The villagers constructed *nalla bunds* by using financial and technical help from Government and NGOs and also *shramadaan* of the villagers themselves.
2. The Minor Irrigation Department of the Government of Maharashtra extended financial assistance to construct percolation tank in Ralegan Siddhi.
3. With a view to intensifying the process of percolation, trees were planted around the tank with *shramadaan*.
4. To make available the benefits of irrigation to farmers, wells were dug as also a cooperative established in the village for water distribution.
5. From this comprehensive beginning of watershed programmes, the villagers developed four watersheds in the village.
6. At present Ralegan Siddhi has two percolation tanks, 50 *nalla bunds*, 50 bore wells, 7 cooperative wells, 5 check dams and 4 Gabian dams.

The beneficiaries of the watershed development through the lift irrigation and Krishna Canal irrigation systems are portrayed in Table 12.

TABLE 12  
*Distribution of beneficiaries of watershed development schemes by 2001*

Sl. No.	Sources of water	No. of beneficiaries (Households)	% of households
1	Well Irrigation	91	47.64
2	Krishna Canal	18	9.42
3	Well + Krishna Canal	26	13.61
4	Watershed	21	10.99
5	Watershed + Well Irrigation	12	6.28
6	Watershed + Krishna Canal + Well Irrigation	4	2.09
7	Well Irrigation + Bore well	8	4.18
8	Well Irrigation + Bore well + Watershed	4	2.09
9	Krishna Canal + Well Irrigation + Bore well	4	2.09
10	Krishna Canal + Bore well	2	1.04
11	Watershed + Bore well	1	0.52
	Total	191	

*Note* : The total number of households in Ralegan Siddhi are 375.

## Krishna Co-Operative Water Supply

1. The Krishna co-operative irrigation scheme has been implemented on the Kukdi Canal, which is three kms away from Ralegan Siddhi.  
In all, 103 persons from Ralegan have participated in this scheme. A total of 525 acres of land owned by all these 103 members is irrigated under this scheme.
2. Farmers participating in this scheme have personally performed “*shramadaan*” amounting up to Rs. 3 lakh. That has helped them in repaying the loan taken for this scheme in a big way.
3. On behalf of NABARD, Bank of Maharashtra’s Koregaon Bhima branch has given Rs. 15 lakh on loan for this scheme.
4. Ralegan Siddhi has taken the initiative to implement this scheme. Due to this scheme, 225 acres of land owned by 64 farmers from Pimpalner and Narayan Gaonthan has been irrigated.
5. A variety of crops like *bajra*, *jawar*, groundnut, onion, sugarcane and some other crops are cultivated in the irrigated land. In 1993-94, the details of crops grown were as follows: *bajra* - 60 hectares, *jawar* - 80 hectares, groundnut - 40 hectares, onion - 30 hectares and sugarcane – 15 hectares.
6. The total amount of loan taken by the members in 1993-94 was Rs. 18,25,000. At present only Rs. 12,05,000 loan is outstanding.
7. Each and every member pays Rs. 2,900/- as loan instalment per acre.
8. Details of Krishna Co-operative Water Supply-
  1. Length of the well – 100 feet  
Width - 25 feet  
Depth – 30 feet
  2. Three electric pumps on the well – Two pumps of 135 H. P. capacity and one pump of 20 H. P. capacity.

Ninety-one households have benefited from well irrigation, 26 from well irrigation as well as the Krishna Canal; and 21 have directly benefited from the watershed programme. However the whole village has benefited indirectly from the watershed development programme with an increased level of subsoil water in open wells and bore wells by the check dams, Gabian dams, *nalla bunds*, water tanks, and tree plantation.



Watershed benefits are further assessed, based on the primary and secondary data collected and the FGD/PRA exercises. There are three major indicators of the watershed development viz.

- (a) increase in the crop yield rate,
- (b) increase in average income per family,
- (c) income distribution.

The primary data did not yield sufficient information on income changes at the family level. However, based on the PRA/FGD information, and secondary data, adequate inference is provided about the crop yield and generalized wealth distribution in the village<sup>6</sup>.

Table 13 shows the crop yield rates in 1975-76 and 1985-86. This is observed both in the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The average net income from crop yield per hectare has increased enormously from Rs 500-800 range per hectare prior to the watershed programme, to over Rs 2,500 per hectare with the advent of the programme. This is attributable to

- (a) Watershed development,
- (b) Emergence of social institutions such as water distribution cooperative societies,
- (c) Social norms on the use of water and for livestock rearing etc.

TABLE 13  
*Crop Productivity Changes with Watershed Development*

Income/Expenditures	1975-76 period		1985-86 period	
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>
Total Gross Income (Rs. 000)	208	414	1140	4069
Total Gross Cost (Rs.000)	34	69	299	800
Net Income (Rs.000)	174	345	841	3269
Area in Ha	346	436	345	491
Net income/Ha: Rs.	501.59	792.68	2435.77	6657.64

*Note* : Figures are rounded to nearest thousand Rupees.

*Source* : Gram Records

<sup>6</sup> The wealth distribution is discussed in Section 9.

## From Watershed Development to Watershed Development Training

The experience of watershed development in Ralegan has enabled the village to develop capacity for training in watershed planning and development. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 1.31 crores for a period of five years from 1994-95, to set up a unique training centre at Ralegan Siddhi. The objective of this training centre is to organise orientation training for voluntary agencies and farmers from different states of India. The thrust of training is on soil conservation and water resource management. The Centre started functioning from 1995-96. By now, several training programmes have been conducted for Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Karnataka. 585 participants from Maharashtra and 1,453 national participants have been trained at a cost of approx. Rs.60 lakhs. The Centre has now received an extension of five more years.

The annual expected expenditures are as follows:

Recurring annual expenses= Rs. 16.70 lakh

Non-recurring expenses= Rs.18.78 lakh

Non-recurring expenses on building etc.= Rs. 43.06 lakh

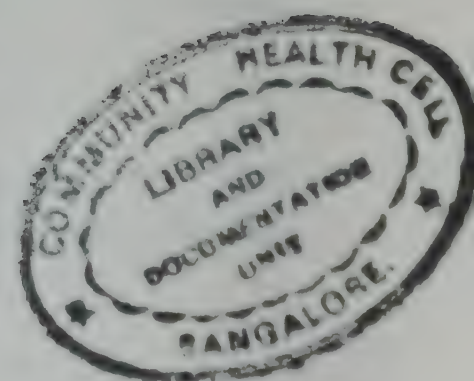
At present, the Centre is well equipped with a library, training hall, vehicles, teaching aids, residential hostels, an office with internet connectivity etc. Boarding and lodging facilities are provided for all the trainee participants. Once again, the concept of self-help and self-learning is used in the training as in the Sant Yadav Baba School attached to the village. All the participants have a very busy schedule from 5.00 am to 8.00 pm daily. The syllabus includes theory and practicals covering 26 subjects in watershed management, field visits and group discussions. Apart from these regular features, physical exercises, prayers, study tours, etc. also form part of the training programme.

During the programme, visits to the watershed activities in Ralegan Siddhi and the neighbouring villages and the manner in which *shramadaan* and participatory approaches work are demonstrated. Technical details of water harvesting structures are demonstrated in the field. The other social dimensions inherent in Ralegan viz.



- Relevance of leadership
- Community based water distribution system
- Grain Bank concept
- Self Help Groups
- Other cooperative systems
- Model education system

are important assets for the promotion of watershed development training.



## Social Development as a Catalyst

The starting point for development in Ralegan Siddhi was undoubtedly watershed programme. It was soon realized however that without simultaneous social, cultural and organisational developments, the full benefits of watershed development would not be achieved, and may even lead to unequal welfare gains among the families. Hence, it is important to recognize all those **catalytic instruments** as being integral parts of the developmental process to achieve rural transformation.

Social development comprises of community based gains or common property resource developments and their uses. The individual benefits, on the other hand, are of gains derived from various rural investments and development programmes which can be directly related with households and families. The institutional and organisational developments are other instruments, which can bring social harmony and coherence in the village as a whole. The most enduring are the social and institutional developments (Chopra and Kadekodi, 2000). Table 12 (see page 47) and 14 (see page 52) show some information on the individual beneficiaries and income gains, while Table 15 (see page 53) shows the social and institutional developmental benefits.

**TABLE 14**

*Beneficiaries at individual levels (other than watershed related benefits)*

Promoting agency	Number of Beneficiaries	Period	Types of benefits
Bank of Maharashtra*	610	1980 to 1997	Loans on crop seeds, purchase of electric motors, tractors, goat, buffalo, poultry development, fruit garden, gobar gas plant, wells, bullocks, carts, fishery development; carpentry, cobbler business, marriages, illness etc.
Maharashtra Govt. Agri. Dept.	2200	1980 to 1997	Seeds, bio-fertilizer, agri. equipments, drip irrigation, insecticides, fertilizers, etc.
IRD P	164 (Schedule Caste=37)	1980 to 1986	Installation of pipe lines, wells, poultry farming; purchase of electric motors, cattle, bullocks, carts, etc.

*Note* : \* Mostly in the form of loans

*Source* : Village Records



TABLE 15

*Social and Institutional Development and Benefits (Other than watershed benefits)*

Creation of Social and Community Development		Establishment of Social Institutions/Organizations	
Activity	Period of initiation	Activity	Period of initiation
Tube well	1972-76	Collective lunch	1976
Soak pits	1975-84	Collective marriages	1976
Renovation of Padmavati temple	1976	Prohibition of liquor	1976
Grain Bank	1976	Ban on dowry	1976
Nursery	1976	Prohibition of animal sacrifice in the temple	1976
Shri Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya	1979	Collective farming	1977-78
Shri Sant Yadavbaba Hostel	1979	Eradication of untouchability	1980
Co-operative water supply societies: Six of them**	1980-86	Several social organizations***	1979-84
Milk Collection Centre	1980	Swami Vivekananda Yoga classes	1980
Navjeevan Library	1980	Stitching classes for women	1984
Branch of Bank of Maharashtra	1982	Ban on open grazing	1982
PHC Sub-Centre	1982	Watershed Training Centre	1993
Housing Scheme for backward classes	1982-84	<p><i>Notes</i></p> <p>1. **: The Names of cooperative water supply societies are: <i>Shri Yadavbaba Sah. Water Supply Yojana; Shri Sant Dyaneshwar Sah. Water Supply Yojana; Shri Sant Tukaram Sah. Water Supply Yojana; Padmavati Sah. Water Supply Yojana; Gautam Sah. Water Supply Yojana; Krishna Sah. Water Supply Yojana</i></p> <p>2. ***: The Name of the Social organizations are: <i>Shri Sant Yadavbaba Tarun Mandal (1979-80); Mahila Mandal (1979-80); Multi-purpose Cooperative Society (1980); Shri Sant Yadavbaba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (1979); Bal Dindi (1983-84); Haripaath Classes (1980-81).</i></p>	
Smokeless <i>chullahs</i>	1982-83		
PHC for animals	1983		
Wind mill	1983-84		
Bore well	1983		
Community latrine	1983-84		
Community bathrooms	1983-84		
School nursery, Padmavati nursery	1983-84		
Common tempo	1986		
Common compost plant	1987		
Palwadi	1983-84		
Gymnasium	1990		
Biogas scheme	1980-83		
Irjagram Scheme	1988-89		

: PRA/FGD exercise conducted by FRCH and CMDR Team.

How can one best analyze the social and individual transformation with all these investments in the village? The answer is not easy. *Apart from income gains from watershed development, the social benefits are even greater though more difficult to capture not being quantitative in nature.* Therefore, instead of the conventional cost-benefit analysis, a qualitative appraisal of the entire social and economic transformation of the village has been undertaken. In order to gain a deeper insight on the social developments, some of the major components mentioned above are analyzed below.



## Role of Institutions as Foundations of Community Development

In the context of rural transformation, the role of institutions is least understood and appreciated (Wade, 1972). Social and cultural institutions bring about homogeneity, cohesion and responsibility among all sections of the people and help the participatory type of approach to solve most of the problems. Otherwise, villages with homogeneous caste groups are better suited to rural development on a participatory basis (Chopra et al., 1990). As seen from Table 15 there are a number of economic and social institutions introduced in the village. The major ones are:

- Shri Sant Nilobaray *Vidyalaya*
- Grain Bank
- Lift Irrigation Cooperative Societies
- Milk Cooperative Societies
- Laxmibai *Mahila Mandal*
- Women's Self Help Groups (Seventeen of them)
- Shri Sant Yadav Baba *Tarun Mandal*
- Bank of Maharashtra
- *Adarsh Gramin Bigar Sheti Sahakari Patsanstha*

Economic analysis of the role of these social institutions re: cost benefit type is not attempted here<sup>11</sup>. Rather, their impact on the people have been analyzed using the Multi-criterion Analysis (MCA) (a qualitative decision method) based on FGD/ PRA exercise and case studies.

### Shri Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya

Gandhiji wanted a totally different type of education for India, the end result of which would be a human being with human values. Anna Hazare realized this at the very early stage of his crusade. He was also influenced by Swami Vivekananda, who said that education that does not create the awareness of social commitment is not relevant.

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<sup>11</sup> Cost-benefit analysis can lead to misguided conclusions and decisions, when all the components of costs and benefits are properly valued. When it comes to valuation, particularly of natural resources, the methods and data and base are not sufficient to deduce the ecological values (rather than economic values). See Kadekodi (2001) for some of these methodological discussions.



A visit to the village generally begins from the Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya. All the children of Ralegan together with those who come from many parts of Maharashtra attend this unique school, which provides the opportunity to develop the children into good social human beings. To develop this concept, which was different from the traditional school system and to get it recognized by the Government of Maharashtra, Anna had to go on a *dharna* in 1980.

The school is not meant just to provide literacy and education for earning a living but to bring a *sanskar*, a culture, which enlightens the mind. The students are trained in the following five principles of life.

- *Sharir sanskar*: Healthy body to go with healthy mind: This is achieved by introducing regular early morning running, yogasan and physical training.
- *Shram sanskar*: To appreciate the importance of physical labour. The students practice *shramadaan* in activities like building of the hostel, cleaning the roads, environmental protection, planting trees and cleaning the toilets.
- *Desh Prem*: Love for one's nation: The children perform regular prayers in the morning. When the children were asked as to what they liked the best, the spontaneous response was "prayer".
- *Sanskar*: Character building: Discussions on tolerance, culture, *chintana* (meditation) etc. are conducted regularly for the benefit of the students to build a national character.
- *Pradnya Vikas*- Stimulating intellectual pursuits.

There are 25 teachers in the school with a student strength of 825. While following the usual curriculum, the school nevertheless brings up the children in a totally different manner. To achieve this, several departures from the normal school system have been introduced. Some of the salient features of these are:

- A major feature of admission of students from outside Ralegan is the preference given to those who have failed in their exam/s and even to those who may have had a police record. Given special attention, close interaction and training, these students also reach the level of the regular students. This concept is not only functioning well but has also brought a sense of purpose to the education system which is followed here.



- No guidebooks are used by the students nor notes given to them. Every student has to work hard and keep her/his own 'notes'.
- A hostel is attached to the school, which is run on a no profit basis.
- The school has modern education facilities eg. computer education. A modern library is open to all students.
- *Kabaddi* is the most favoured sport among the students. Being a national game it has taken deep roots in this school.
- The overall *SSC/HSC* Standard passing rate is over 85%. Dropout rates are minimal. Only those who have physical difficulty in going through the system in the school (which is certainly hard) leave this school.
- The school teams fare extremely well in the Maharashtra State sports competitions.
- The students who have passed out from this school have achieved very creditable positions in the nation, eg. the army. Some have become well known sportspersons.

The student routine in the school is as follows:

- The day begins at 4.30 am.
- Running, exercises and yogasan till 6.30 a.m.
- The students then take to cleaning the hostel, have a bath and eat their breakfast till 8.00 am.
- From 8.30 to 9.30 am, special training is provided for weaker students.
- A general prayer dwelling on love for the nation is conducted at 11:00 a.m.
- The usual school hours are from 11:00 am to 5:00 pm:
- Special sports are at 5-00 pm.
- Self study and special study hours are from 8-00 to 9-30 pm.

A combination of cultural, spiritual and formal education is built in this school system.

The students who were interviewed ranked the following activities as the ones most liked by them.

- *Prarthana* (prayers)
- Plantation
- *Shramadaan*

- School discipline
- School teachers
- Sports
- Study (particularly the extra teachings)
- Singing
- Drawing

The students of Ralegan Siddhi School develop a degree of confidence and pride in their nation. They join the army to serve the nation, undertake social work, fulfill their parents' wishes and become self-reliant. These expressions of confidence are the real outcome of the education system of this school. Such individual transformation alone can lead to true rural transformation and nation building.

## Grain Bank

The concept of the Grain Bank evolved in Ralegan as early as 1985-86. Prior to that period, whenever there were drought and famines, the people were deprived of food and were forced to migrate to the cities, to survive. More often than not they used to borrow grain from the neighbouring villages, paying a very high interest rate of two bags of grain for every one bag of grain borrowed. The moneylenders employed this method to fleece the poor of this village.

That is when the Youth *Mandal* of the village rose to the occasion. Young and old of the village were motivated by Anna to develop self-sufficiency in food availability within the village. Thus came the concept of the Grain Bank. It was decided to set up a stock of grain for the benefit of the needy at the time of scarcity. Once again, the Yadav Baba temple became the seat for the Grain Bank. During a bumper harvest the people were asked to donate the surplus *jawar* to the Bank. Initially, about 7 bags of *jawar* were collected and stored in the temple. In the scarce month of *Ashwin*, people were allowed to borrow the grain. An agreed formula was evolved by which 25 kg. of grain were to be added for one bag that was borrowed. This was agreed to by all the villagers. The bank has grown over a period of time till in the year 2001, there is a stock of 72 bags of grain in the Grain Bank. No one in the village now goes hungry even in the worse drought period.



How does the system work? At the time of scarcity, usually at the end of the rainy season, the people in need of grain are asked to come for a meeting on a fixed day. The stock of grain is distributed among them, usually at the rate of one bag per family. The same has to be returned along with the 25 kg extra at the time of *Gudi Padwa* (around April). All transactions are carried on stamped paper with witnesses. With this formula, the stock of grain has continually increased. If there is any surplus grain left in any year, after meeting the internal demand, it is sold out and the amount earned is kept for common village festivals.

The villagers are currently thinking of extending the Grain Bank concept to that of a Fodder Bank for cattle. Because of the space required and hence higher costs of storage, this is still under discussion. Under the Watershed Training School, this concept is being included as one of the sustainable institutions required for village development.

### **Lift Irrigation Cooperative Society**

Six different types of water cooperatives are now operational in this village. The functioning of these institutions is highly democratic and participatory. This caters to as much as 777 hectares of land in the village. The average investment works out to Rs 4,449 per hectare, of which 12.36% is in the form of unpaid community labour as *shramadaan*. This investment rate is comparable to those found in other successful participatory rural development villages such as Sukhomajri in Haryana (Chopra et al., 1990), Chapri and Tanda in Jharkhand (Chopra and Kadekodi, 2000). On the other hand, in any typical watershed development of the Ministry of Rural Development, a norm of Rs. 10,000 per hectare is considered as the required notional investment of which about Rs. 6,000 is to be obtained under some subsidy scheme<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> For a field survey of various community development programmes, IRDP, IADP and such other government sponsored rural development programmes, see Jain et al (1985).

TABLE 16

*Status of Lift Irrigation Co-op. Societies*

Lift Irrigation Coop Society	No. of Members	Govt. Grants (Rs. Lakh)	Loan Capital (Rs. Lakh)	Shramadaan (Rs. Lakh)	Total Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Land Irrigated in Ha
Sant Tukaram	14 (9)	0.345	0.592	0.19	1.127	45
Sant Gyaneshwar	13(9)	0.212	0.309	0.10	0.620	12
Sant Yadav Baba	7(6)	0.337	0.569	0.182	1.089	35
Padmavati	26(22)	1.093	1.998	0.64	3.731	125
Gautam	10(7)	0.292	0.520	0.16	0.972	35
Krishna	103	9.000	15.031	3.00	27.031	525
Totals	173	11.279	19.019	4.272	34.570	777

**Note** : Numbers in brackets are Below Poverty Line families

**Source** : FGD/PRA exercise;

The type and nature of benefits of watershed development have been presented in Table 12 (see page 47) As many as 191 out of 325 households in the village have been getting the water benefits for irrigation and for household use such as drinking water. The societies manage the lift irrigation systems totally on a participatory basis, without any further assistance from the *Panchayat* or any other organ of the Government. Table 15 (see page 53) shows the financial outlays, the degree of self-sufficiency and growth in membership. Such a self-reliant system is the major starting point for the development of this village.

### Milk Cooperative Society

There was one milk cooperative set up in the village in 1981 under the name Shri Sant Yadavbaba *Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha*. There are now about 225 members. The management is vested with a nine-member committee. The total milk collected is of the order of 2,200 to 2,300 litres per day. For the last three years this milk is being supplied to a private institute called *Kanahiya Dudh* (See Appendix 5 page 160 for details on Milk Society)



Amongst other things, the activities of the milk cooperative are:

- Supply of compost farm manure to the farmers
- Educating the members about the importance of Jersey cows
- Annual camps for cows, and instituting awards (in which even *Harijans* participate)
- Regular animal health checkups, through Government and private veterinarians.
- Assuring regular income to all members
- Common collection centre for the milk.
- Permanent family business encourages milk production.

At present the milk is collected at Rs. 9.50 per litre for 4% fat content between 1<sup>st</sup> May to 30<sup>th</sup> September, and at Rs. 8.50 per litre in other seasons. Recently, the society purchased land costing about Rs. 50,000 and constructed a building of its own costing Rs. 6.50 lakh. The society owns its own milk testing machine, weighing machine etc. The society has an ambitious plan to set up a chilling plant, packaging machines etc. The monthly turnover of the society is about Rs. 7 lakh, and all accounts are computerized. In the year 2000-01, the society made a profit of Rs. 1.62 lakh, by selling milk worth Rs. 67.74 lakh. The profit rate is hence 2.4% of the sale. (See details of Milk Cooperative Society Appendix no. 5 page 160)

With such a transparent and cooperative system, the society has provided assured livelihood to 225 families in the village. Clearly, such a system has enabled the movement to bring about a total transformation of the village.

## Women's Status

A striking lack of domestic violence (probably having its roots in strict prohibition enforced over the last 15 years and strong moral pressures), combined with an equal educational status given to women co-exists with the traditional patterns of subservient behaviour amongst women. Although discussion over important family matters involves women, ultimately the decision making still remains the prerogative of males. Women still bear the sole burden of contraception and their mobility is basically tied to household and religious activities.



The traditional image of women in Ralegan has been naturally fashioned on the approach and vision of Shri Anna Hazare. Liberal trends in Hiware Bajar are seen due to the leadership of a younger *sarpanch*, whose wife, a school teacher, participates independently in the village activities. Free discussions by women in the presence of the young *sarpanch* are therefore frequent incidents.

This is not to deny the social progress of the women in Ralegan. Even women belonging to the *Harijan* community are no longer socially oppressed. They are aware of their social status and rights and have the desire to fight against non-availability of their requirements.

The achievements of the self-help groups comprising solely of women in Ralegan are as follows:

- Creation of a non-conventional set of elders through a democratic process.
- Enhancement in the capacity of the leaders.
- Increased confidence and a sense of pride among the members.
- Increased ability to interact with traditional masculine authority.
- Participation in community related matters.
- Widening of the spheres of social interaction.
- Expanded participation in the domestic decision making process.
- Increased assertion in domestic and familial matters.
- Better access to information and knowledge.

Perhaps one can now see factors operating beyond the nascent influence of Anna. Although middle-aged women who have witnessed the transformation of their village are content with their present status as compared to the abject deprivation and abuse of yore, the younger cadres of women including the village daughters-in-law (though proud of Ralegan's achievements) aspire openly for more mobility and opportunities and independence. (Appendix 2 page 93)

Since 1995 self-help groups established by MASUM at Anna's request have functioned admirably in Ralegan. This activity has given Ralegan's women both a voice and opinion in matters concerning their daily lives.



## Women's Self Help Groups

TABLE 17

### *List of Self- Help Groups at Ralegan Siddhi*

	Name of SHG	Date of Establishment	No.of Members	Chair woman	Treasurer	Secretary	Date of Monthly Meeting	Place of Monthly Meeting	Remarks
	Ganesh	29.10.96	20	A Woman	A Woman	A Woman	4	Yadav Baba Mandir	Rs. 5000/- debt from Masum, Pune. 4 members became self-dependent. 1. Opened Hotel 2. Purchased 3 jersey cows 3.Opened Grocery shop 4.Opened Juice parlor.
	Padmawati	07.08.96	20	Sou. Kanta Hajare	Sou. Jana Rohakale	Sou.Meena	7	Padmawati Mandir	1. Rs.25,000/- debt from Masum,Pune 2. All members purchased Cross-bred cows. 3. One member opened Bangle shop
	Niloba Ray	15.08.98	20	Sou. Kamal Pathare	Sou. Lata Mapari	Sou. Nanda Parhare	3	Padmawati Mandir	1. Rs.20,000/- debt from Bank of Maharashtra 2. 20 members purchased Jersey cows, feed for cows and seeds for farm.
	Muktai	18.01.97	20	Sou. Indu Bhalekar	Sou. Sunder Bhalekar	Sou. Manda Pahare	13	Yadav Baba Mandir	1. Rs. 15,000/- from Masum, Pune and Rs. 20,000/- from Bank of Maharashtra for Jersey Cows, Goats, Tools for Carpentry and House construction.
	Ambika	20.02.98	17	Sou. Surekha Pore	Sou. Vanita Bhalekar	Sou. Pushpa Bhalekar	20	Yadav Baba Mandir	Rs. 20,000/- from Bank of Maharashtra for cross-bred cows, Agriculture, and to purchase Welding Machine for husband.
	Yadavba ba	04.01.98	19	Sou. Indu Bangar	Sou. Lata Pote	Sou. Kamal Pote	19	Yadav Baba Mandir	1. Rs. 20,000/- from bank of Maharashtra to purchase Cross bred cows, hens and household material.
	Janaki (BPL)	29.11.99	15	Sou. Sulochana Pathare	Sou. Padma Tarate	Sou. Meena Parhare	4	Yadav Baba Mandir	1. Received Swarna Jayanti Swa-Rojagar Yojana grant of Rs. 25,000/- 2. Submitted Yojana Costing Rs. 7,17,500/- to purchase jersey cows for dairy development.

Sr. No	Name of SHG	Date of Establishment	No.of Members	Chair woman	Treasurer	Secretary	Date of Monthly Meeting	Place of Monthly Meeting	Remarks
8.	Santoshi Mata	6.1.2000	20	Sou. Tara Phatangade	Sou. Swati Bhalekar	--	5	Yadav Baba Mandir	Used own collect education, To purchase hens and tools for Carpentry
9.	Durga Mata	6.1.2000	20	Sou. Hera Pandule	Sou. Mathura Gadkar	Sou. Managala Ugale	15	Yadav Baba Mandir	Used own collect agriculture and cross bred cows.
10.	Vasundhara	8.1.2000	20	Sou. Nanda Mapari	Sou. Asha Mapari	Sou. Sangita Mapari	6	Yadav Baba Mandir	1. From own collection Cross-bred cows and agricultural requirements.
11.	Kranti	3.8.2000	20	Sou. Sunita Gajare	Sou. Aruna Gajare	Sou. Sunita Pathare	2	Gajare Wasti	From own collection Sundry Purchases
12.	Shri Datta	20.7.2000	20	Sou. Sunita Pathare	--	Sou. Alka Mapari	13	Pathare Dara	From own collection Sundry Purchases
13.	Rukmini	21.7.2000	20	Sou. Heera Nawale	Sou. Vaishali Pathare	Sou. Mangal Mapari	15	Yadavbaba Mandir	From own collection Sundry Purchases
14.	Shaineshwar	21.7.2000	20	Sou. Lata Waghmare	Sou. Heera Pote	--	9	Yadavbaba Mandir	From own collection Sundry Purchases
15.	Jay Malhar	22.7.2000	20	Sou. Saka Hajare	Sou. Tara Pathare	Sou. Shobha Parhare	21	Padmavati Mandir	From own collection Sundry Purchases
16.	Sarswati	2.2.2001	20	Sou. Bhima Mapari	Sou. Chandra Mapari	Sou. Neeta Mapari	2	Mapardara	From own collection Sundry Purchases
17.	Adarsha	10.7.2001	20	Sou. Meenakshi Gajare	Sou. Lalita Pathare	Sou. Asha Pathare	7	Jak Matha	From own collection Sundry Purchases



Some common points regarding the importance of Self-Help Groups are drawn out. After careful analysis of the self-help group beneficiaries the following observations are made.

TABLE 18  
*Impact of Women's Self-Help groups on members*

Sr. No.	Case Studies of Beneficiaries	How far is it advantageous	Low interest rate	Transformed the life	Developed Saving habits	Supported family	Helped in Husband's business	Given Confidence	Gets Information
1.	Nirmala Awari	+++++	✓	✓	✓		✓		
2.	Latabai Kamble	+++++	✓	✓					
3.	Aasha Choradia	++	✓		✓				
4.	Nalini Nawale	Still not a member but wishes to be							
5.	Sakhrabai Gajare	+++	✓			✓			
6.	Mandatai Pathare	+++	✓				✓		
7.	Kantabai Baban Pathare	++++	✓			✓			
8.	Mainabai Mapari	++++	✓		✓			✓	
9.	Satyabhama M. Phatangade	++++	✓	✓				✓	
10.	Seema Kshirsagar	++++	✓			✓		✓	
11.	Swati Suresh Ugade	++++	✓	✓				✓	✓
12.	Sundrara Bhalekar	+++	✓					✓	
13.	Swati Bhalerao	++++	✓	✓				✓	✓

Excellent: - +++++      Very Good: - ++++      Good: - +++  
Average: - ++      Low: - +      Poor: ---

## Health

A general overall impression of the general health of Ralegan was that people appeared remarkably healthy despite the lack of significant inputs into health. This was corroborated by general observations and discussions with the villagers in the present study e.g. women noted that at least for the last three years there was no incidence of either maternal or infant mortality from the population of 1176 women residing in the village.

While no disease epidemics have been experienced by the village in the last decade, episodic incidences of fever and diarrhoea have been noted in the rainy season. However, in the peripheral *bastis*, water logging and dirt were observed around the houses, providing a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

The village is served by a health sub-centre with the main centre located at Palave Budruk 16 kms away. Emergency cases, patients from poorer section and normal deliveries are undertaken at Ralegan but those who can afford, use the public health facilities at Shirur, 12 kms away through an approachable road. Three private resident doctors (1 ayurvedic, 1 veterinary, 1 allopath) serve the population for minor illnesses.

All government immunization programmes are undertaken effectively by the local ANM Joshibai and the staff from the PHC. Joshibai has also to meet the requirements of the family planning programmes, eye and blood donation camps, besides IEC functions on topics such as AIDS. According to her, though HIV positive cases are prevalent in Ralegan, the community and particularly the women resist efforts to develop awareness. She feels that awareness programmes directed towards village women are urgently required. As observed in several other areas, Joshibai finds men are extremely reluctant to participate in family planning programmes like sterilization. She feels that being residents of an '*Adarsh gaon*', men should be more responsive. While women undergo family planning operations, no spacing methods are used.

Joshibai observes that the central village area is clean and well maintained, being largely residential. The relatively poorer conditions in the outlying *bastis* are due to



practical problems since the households have to prepare organic fertilizer. The cattle sheds therefore have accumulation of dung at their doorstep. These communities however do make attempts to maintain a clean environment as best as they can.

The provision of adequate water facilities has created a sense of good civic behaviour among Ralegan's citizens. It is uncommon to see children defecating openly and public toilets provided in the central village are well utilized and kept remarkably clean.

All sections of Ralegan's society can now afford to have two square meals a day. Nevertheless the intake is restricted to wheat and *jawar* supplemented by cereals and pulses. Green vegetables and fruits are only occasional items. The implications of this deficiency are well recognized by both men and women and reflected in a vociferous demand for the establishment of a weekly market at Ralegan for procuring these items. This demand is evidence of an expanding affordability of the village as a whole.

The study provided an opportunity to test the haemoglobin (Hb) levels in a random sample of 27 women ranging from 8 gms to 12 gms. The data presented in Appendix no. 6 is stratified according to their current occupation. Generally it was noted that there was no gross anaemia (<8 gms) and that 74% of women displayed Hb in the normal range.

Despite relative prosperity, women get no relief from their labour, in fact, their work responsibilities continue to mount. The same observations made by Awasthi 10 years ago persist even today (Awasthi, 1994).

## Seasonal Health Calendar

The seasonal health calendar was constructed by using charts, sketch pens, stones and seeds to identify the seasonal diseases. The seasonal calendar was drawn at a convenient place near the scheduled caste and OBC community. The calendar was drawn by farmers and guided by high school students. After completing the exercise they discussed amongst themselves about incorporating the necessary information.

The highest incidence of diseases especially like malaria, diarrhoea, common cold and influenza are prevalent during June, July, Aug and September and skin infections are frequent amongst children and adults. Eye related problems are prevalent during August and September. Participants also provided the reasons for the diseases. Malaria was caused by mosquitoes, diarrhoea by polluted water and new crops, cold by changing seasons and eye problems by cropping of *mung*,

TABLE 19  
*Seasonal Health Calendar, Village- Ralegan Siddhi (Maharashtra)*

Diseases	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Malaria			..... .....	..... •	..... •	...						
Diarrhoea			...	..... ...	... •	.. 	... •	.. 				
Cold			...	..... ...	... ...	..... ...						
Influenza				.. ..	.. ..	..... .....	..... ...					
Eye Problem					... ...	.. ..						
<div>Analysts:</div> <div>1. Mohan B. Mapari</div> <div>2. Bhaskar</div> <div>3. Nivruti. Mapur</div> <div>4. Satish</div> <div>5. Auti Shashikant</div> <div>Facilitators:</div> <div>1. Sanjay Pradhan</div> <div>2. M.T.Khutwad</div> <div>3. Aparna Kher</div> <div>4. Dr.Medini Dingre</div>												

Note: • indicates the intensity of diseases in given months.

At the time of this exercise a group of villagers were asked to keep stones on the chart according to the intensity of various diseases.



## Overcoming the Debt Trap

Looking at the chronic problem of mass scale rural indebtedness, one can find some indications and hope from the Ralegan experience. As in other villages historically, the moneylenders used to fleece poor farmers with accumulated loan, by charging very high interest rates and leaving them in perpetual debt. The realization came with village meetings that the remedy lay in setting up enabling credit institutions.

Two major instruments emerged in the village to rectify this problem. They were:

- *Adarsh Gramin Bigar Sheti Sahakari Patsanstha Maryadit*
- A branch of the Bank of Maharashtra

About 30 years back, when the villagers were availing bank loans from the towns of Ahmednagar and Parner, they were also the victims of notices served on a number of very poor cultivators who due to crop failures were unable to repay the loans within the stipulated period. They were subjected to harsh methods of recovery. Having realized this agony, the youths of Ralegan organised voluntary labour groups to lend a helping hand to the weaker farmers (who were in debt) in ploughing and other operations in order to increase their output. This enabled the indebted households to repay their loans from the additional output / income they generated.

The idea grew around the same concept to establish a cooperative credit society and also to invite the Bank of Maharashtra on their own terms. A brief account of this in the rural transformation process is worth reviewing here.

### *Adarsh Gramin Bigar Sheti Sahakari Patsanstha Maryadit*

This is a credit society set up in 1998, with its jurisdiction extending beyond Ralegan. At present there are about 500 members, of which 400 are from the village. It is aimed at catering to the non-agricultural needs of the people. Other major activities of the institution are:

- To provide immediate loans for the economic prosperity of the family
- To develop habits of austerity
- To promote habits of saving among the people
- To regulate interest rates



By now, about Rs. 2.00 lakh has been disbursed as loan for purchases of vehicles, cattle, crops, fighting illness etc. The institution intends to extend the schemes to cooking gas loan, residential building construction and repairs etc. Depositors are given very attractive interest (13% for one year and 15% for two years). The loans however are subjected to 20% interest. The default rate is nil, indicating totally self-reliant and responsible membership. Such non-agricultural credit societies bridge the income gaps between watershed and agriculture related beneficiaries and other village inhabitants.

## **Bank of Maharashtra**

This bank opened a branch in the village in 1988. The main objective of the bank was to assist the farmers in agriculture. The bank has also expanded its credit facilities to help other commercial, social and personal activities and requirements. The branch also caters to 22 villages around Ralegan Siddhi and also deals with subsidy disbursement under various Governmental schemes (such as cattle loan, fodder loan etc.). Some of the major loans advanced cover activities such as fishery, purchase of bullock cart, digging of well, purchase of cultured cattle, goat farming, setting up of a grocery shop and purchase of sewing machines. Earlier between 1980 – 1986, before the bank branch was established in the village, both the Bank of Maharashtra and Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank had advanced larger sums of loans under other schemes (such as IRDP). The bank is proud of this village for the reason that the loan recovery rates are equivalent to loan advance rates. For instance, in the most recent year of 1999-2000, the loan recovery was to a tune of Rs. 14.34 lakh, as against advances of Rs. 14.02 lakh. In the past 10 years, the recovery rates are often higher than that of the loan. This provides a message for developing a rural credit system for the country, viz. as long as the bank works with the people, the growth of the banking mechanism not only becomes purposive but also efficient. Such lessons are important to spread the banking culture in the country at large.



## Shri Sant Yadav Baba Tarun Mandal

The cumulative motivation of the community youth, at Ralegan fired by Anna's exemplary crusade against addiction found expression in the *Tarun Mandal* (Youth forum) established in 1979. The objectives of the *Tarun Mandal* were:

1. Uniting all the youth together for the sake of completing community work in the village.
2. Actively participating in different functions and activities.
3. To operate a library.
4. Achieving personal development by participating in public activities.

Support for the *Tarun Mandal* comes through voluntary donations and contributions from Ralegan's residents in Pune and also from the Vivekananda Trust where Anna Hazare's prize money has been deposited. The *Mandal* made significant achievements in the early years of its functioning in construction of the Shri Yadavbaba temple, water saving schemes, collection of donations for public activities including shouldering of responsibility for community marriages etc and motivating the youth for education and army service. Most important, the Grain Bank is an innovative concept of the *Tarun Mandal* and even today is administered by it.

Presently, the *Tarun Mandal* focuses on symbolic celebrations such as *Ganesh Utsavs*, *Gram Parivartan din*, under the active patronage of Anna.

## Social Norms, Sanctity and Decorum

Several social norms and regulations were introduced in Ralegan Siddhi from time to time. The notable ones are:

- Community marriages
- Community prohibition on alcohol
- Ban on smoking
- Overcoming superstition
- Demolishing untouchability

### Community Marriage

Most rural poor get into a debt-trap, as they have to incur heavy expenses at the time of marriage of their son or daughter. It is an undesirable practice but has almost become a social obligation. People in Ralegan have started celebrating the marriages collectively. A joint feast is held where the expenses are further reduced by the *Tarun Mandal* taking the responsibility of cooking and serving the food. The vessels, the loudspeaker system, the *mandap* and the decorations have also been bought by the *Tarun Mandal* members belonging to the oppressed castes. From 1976 to 1986, 424 marriages have been held under this system.

One always wonders as to how to institute and monitor these social norms of behaviour. Here is a question of individual behaviour (guided by individual preferences) versus behaviour of an individual as a citizen of a nation (guided by social preferences). People in general prefer fulfillment of individual desires first and are often also willing to pay for the same. On social values, they may vote in general, but are not willing to pay (Blamey et al. 1995; Sen, 1970). It is felt that only some kind of coercion is necessary to match the two preferences and bring the social norms into actions within the individual choices (Sen, 1970). This is what has been achieved in the village Ralegan.

Anna Hazare motivated by Vivekananda and Gandhiji, convinced the villagers about the need for introducing all the above listed social norms and regulations. He also built institutions to ensure the adherence of those norms. The *Yuvak Mandal* and many others do monitor these almost on a day-to-day basis. More than that, on the



occasions of village festivals, and social functions (such as *Gram Parivarthan Din* which is celebrated on Gandhiji's birth anniversary, Independence Day and Republic Day etc.), the villagers are made to come together, so that the village conscientiously conforms to these social norms.

One cannot say that there is one hundred percent achievement in this process of social transformation since when the generations change, the value systems may also change. Nonetheless, this approach makes people think and behave differently.

There can be no indicators or measurements of such forms of social development. That it still continues, provides a case for the encouragement of human values on a larger scale.

## Development of *Adarsh Gaon* as a Process: A Multi-Criterion Analysis

Questions concerning the evaluation of the process of development in this village are now addressed. The situation in Ralegan as it exists today can be treated as a self-managed participatory democratic system. We have identified this as being at a 'mature phase'. In order to understand the process of attaining such a state, it is appropriate to use the information derived from the villagers about their perceptions on the existing status regarding the social, economic and demographic dimensions at both the individual as well as the societal levels. As mentioned in Section 5, this is undertaken with a primary field survey of almost 50% of the households in the village of Ralegan by PRA/FGD experiences and individual case studies.

In general, questions were posed about the peoples' perceptions, reflecting on the three situations, namely, (a) *Pre Anna*, (b) **Intensive phase of transformation**, and (c) the present situation or *mature phase*. As many as 200 different types of questions were posed to the individuals and to household groups. Some of the major findings from such a detailed exercise are summarised in Table 20.

TABLE 20

*Relative positions of the village scenarios: in the 3 phases of village development*

Attributes	Unit	Pre Anna	Intensive Phase of Transformation	Mature Phase	Comments
Family size	Average No.	3.33	2.87	1.48	Family size has gone down
Families having <i>pucca</i> houses	%	1.95	17.34	44.92	Better house conditions now
Families living in huts	%	32.47	16.76	5.88	Decline in poverty
Use of wood as cooking fuel	% of families	76.06	79.01	36.14	Decline in poverty
Use of LPG as cooking gas	% of families	0.00	2.47	20.18	Improvement in income status
Use of tap water	% of families	0.68	8.98	33.15	Improved quality of life
Use of community tap for water	% of families	2.03	7.78	18.48	Improved social amenities
Use of water from open well	%families	87.16	60.48	23.91	Decline in poverty
Distance travelled to fetch water	Average relative scale	2.72	2.03	1.28	Hardship reduced: Gender gain
Time spent in fetching water	Average minutes	43.30	35.10	25.67	Hardship reduced: Gender gain



Use of open field as toilet space	% of families	51.97	41.52	34.97	Improved hygiene
Use of community toilet	% of families	3.29	18.71	20.22	Improved social amenities
Family income	Average Rs.	9,000	17,040	20,000	Welfare
Cross breed animals	% of families	1.45	12.71	33.83	Improved family asset position
Desi cows	% of families	49.28	44.92	15.04	Improved income avenues
Free grazing	% of families	32.80	10.75	6.45	Degradation of CPR reduced
Stall feeding	% of families	8.60	33.87	43.55	Social fencing
Milk yield (Litres)	Av. Per family	1.58	3.49	4.96	Improved income
Milk consumed (Litres)	Av. Per family	0.88	1.18	1.37	Improved nutrition
Own land as source for fuelwood	% of families	41.94	60.22	63.44	Self-sufficiency
Own land as source of fodder	% of families	34.75	50.27	52.69	Self-sufficiency
Dependency on forest for fuelwood	% of families	22.58	10.75	5.38	Forest conservation
Dependency on forests for fodder	% of families	12.30	4.28	4.84	Forest conservation
Distance travelled for fuelwood collection	Relative scale	2.70	2.30	2.03	Hardship reduced: Gender bias reduced
Distance travelled for fodder collection	Relative scale	2.55	2.22	2.07	Hardship reduced: Gender bias reduced
Time spent in fuelwood collection	Average minutes	106	94	88	Hardship reduced: Gender bias reduced
Time spent in fodder collection	Average minutes	101	86	84	Hardship reduced: Gender bias reduced
Size of land owned	Av. ha. per family	4.00	3.88	3.30	Growth of nuclear families in the village

Source: Primary Data

Notes: All the sample data were put to a test of significance for the emergence of various attributes under Anna period. Out of 17 such tests, (basically  $\chi^2$ -square tests of independence), all of them showed significant difference during and subsequent to the developmental phase.

As seen from the summary information presented in Table 20, it can be said that significant changes were observed in the village with the intervention of Anna in the village since 1975. Even after he has nearly withdrawn from the active involvement in the village scene, having moved to the national scene, the participatory approach in the village has continued at both the individual and community levels.

The MCA has been utilized to understand the different phases of development in Table 20 on page 74.

When confronted with a variety of attributes, different, units of measurements have to be aggregated onto one index. The task becomes complicated especially if they are not easily additive. Secondly, aggregating qualitative and quantitative attributes is even more difficult. In the MCA, the individual values of all those attributes are organized as if they are coming from certain probability distribution, and hence they can be aggregated using the probability laws. Using the **Expected Value Method**, the average aggregated ranks (scores) can be computed accordingly for the three phases of Ralegan's development. For the purpose of analysis, the variables from the primary survey were grouped into four different categories according to

- Quality of Life,
- Hardship in Living,
- Personal Status and,
- Social Status.

Table 21 shows the variables considered for each of these welfare and development groups.

**TABLE 21**  
*Indicators of rural transformation*

Quality of Life	Hardships	Social Status	Personal Status
*Pucca Housing *Kerosene for cooking and lighting *LPG for cooking *Electricity for lighting *Tapped drinking water *Community tap *Tap water for bathing *Minimized distance, No. of trips, time spent for water collection *Private toilet *Milk consumption upto 3 litres per day	*Hutment housing Use of wood for cooking *House lighting with fuels other than electricity and kerosene *Water from open well *Long distance, long time spent, and more trips made in fetching water *Use of open field as toilet space *No drainage *Long distance and time spent in fuelwood and fodder collection *Scarcity of fuelwood and fodder	*Community tap *Community toilet *Stall feeding	*Private clinic *Regular job *Self employed *Annual income *Possession of livestock *Possession of cross breeds *Milk yield above 6 litres *Fuel wood from owned land *Fodder from own land

*Note:* Social aspects of education and health are dealt under FGD.



The relative rankings of these indicators obtained as aggregated scores or ranks are tabulated in Table 22. Except for ‘Personal Status’, all other aspects of rural transformation have been ranking significantly high after the watershed and other developmental programmes that have been launched in the village. More significant is the revelation that, even after Anna has withdrawn from the village (though he does not say this and continues to live for short spells in the village), the villagers have been participating in a systematic way promoting village welfare. Hardship in obtaining various basic needs (such as water, fuelwood, fodder etc.) have come down radically from a score of 0.92 to 0.37. The quality of life has improved from and index of 0.23 to 0.97. The social status has also improved considerably during the last 25 years. In the process, the personal status also has improved.

TABLE 22

*Aggregated scores (rankings) of Ralegan village in different phases of development*

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Quality of Life (15)*	0.23	0.54	0.97
Hardships (27)*	0.92	0.62	0.37
Personal Status (9)*	0.59	0.83	0.94
Social Status (3)*	0.34	0.79	0.97

\*: Numbers in brackets are the number of variables considered.

The ultimate objective of the rural development is the improved quality of life together with increased income. This is assessed based on the PRA exercise. **Wealth ranking** is a method of grouping households on the basis of income, wealth and other local measures of well being. The social map of Ralegan village was drawn by villagers at a common place known as Yadav Baba Temple. On the basis of the village map, the villagers identified three different wealth groups, namely rich, medium and poor. They marked the households, which were poor according to their perception. These included landless labourers having no regular source of income. The medium group included those having marginal land, and temporary jobs in factories in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> grade service or small business or as permanent factory workers. The rest were described as having better income from land, employment and business.



# Map 5

Social Map showing Wealth Ranking of Ralegan Siddhi

## SOCIAL MAP SHOWING WEALTH RANKING OF RALEGAN SIDDHI



- - Poor
- - Medium
- △ - Rich

- ANALYSTS:
1. Arun. G. Shilkar
  2. Vilas A. Patil
  3. Anura Ghosh
  4. Sushil Kumar
  5. Vikas Chaudhary

- FACILITATORS:
1. Sanjay Pradhan
  2. Gopal Madhok
  3. M. T. Khutwad
  4. Madini Dimgre
  5. Anil & others



About 17% of households in Ralegan village were found to be poor, 66% came under the medium category and the remaining 18% of the households were found to be rich. It was found that SCs & STs also aspired to enhance their standard of living.

Two methodological approaches have been utilized. One, to analyse Ralegan village ‘with and without the process of development’. The first consisted of questioning the people of the village seeking their views about ‘how Ralegan Siddhi would have been now without the development’, the answers to which are not likely to be free from biases. This is because they themselves are participants in their rural transformation. The second alternative has been to compare other villages at different phases of development (or no development). For this purpose, primary surveys and FGD were also conducted in other nearby villages in the same drought prone region. Since Hiware Bajar is a village that has followed the model of Ralegan, it is of interest to see its infrastructural growth. Sheri Koldara also has an independent development programme, with much less participation but with emphasis on watershed and associated developments, but at a lower scale than in Hiware Bajar or Ralegan. The adjacent village of Jategaon has the least rural development and virtually no participatory institutions and is dominated by rich families. Table 23 presents such a comparative picture based on some of the primary data.

**TABLE 23**  
*Comparative status of villages: Social, Economic and Demographic Transformation*

Attribute	Units	Jategaon	Sheri Koldara	Hiware Bajar	Ralegan	Comments
Pucca housing	% families	41.67	20.83	30.77	44.92	Both Jategaon and Ralegan have better housing
Cattle shed outside the house	% families	100.00	94.74	92.86	31.32	Higher hygiene status in Ralegan
Land asset holding	% families	26.51	25.00	24.69	61.65	Ralegan has much better wealth status
Water tap in the house	% families	8.33	8.33	11.54	33.15	Better quality of life in Ralegan
Community tap	% families	4.17	0.0	0.0	18.48	Better social infrastructure in Ralegan
Drinking water from open well	% families	41.67	87.50	42.31	23.91	Less hardship in Ralegan
Distance travelled for fetching water	Relative scale	3.29	1.66	1.23	1.28	More hardship in Jategaon.
Community toilet	%families	0.0	0.0	7.69	20.22	Better social infrastructure in Ralegan
Family size	Av. per family	4.95	5.54	5.42	1.48	Remarkable impact of family welfare programme in Ralegan
Total literacy	% popl.	75.00	60.00	86.32	71.65	Fairly high in all the villages

Source: Own survey data, 2001



Based on the above and few other village level indicators across the villages, another exercise of aggregated developmental perspectives was carried out. All the available (and statistically meaningful) indicators are grouped in two categories as: **Inhibitive Factors and Promotive Factors**. Table 24 shows the indicators under these two groupings.

**TABLE 24**  
*Grouping of Development factors*

Developmental Factors	Indicators used
Promotive Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*Pucca housing</li><li>*Water tap in the house</li><li>*Community Tap</li><li>*Total Literacy</li><li>*Health facility</li></ul>
Inhibiting Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*Drinking water from open well</li><li>*Distance travelled to fetch water</li><li>*Use of open field for toilet</li><li>*Family size</li><li>*Location of cattle shed inside the house</li></ul>

Table 25 shows the aggregated developmental scores for all the four villages based on these aggregated factors.

**TABLE 25**  
*A comparison of promotive and inhibiting development rankings from 4 villages*

	Ralegan	Hiware Bajar	Sheri Koldara	Jategaon
Promotive Factors (6)	0.94	0.28	0.17	0.32
Inhibiting Factors (5)	0.19	0.28	0.75	0.37
Net Developmental Factors	0.75	0.0	-0.57	-0.05

*Note:* These are aggregated scores based on all the indicators listed in Table 24. The numbers in brackets stand for the number of indicators used from Table 24.

The promotive factors are quite high in Ralegan, followed by Jategaon, Hiware Bajar, and Sheri Koldara. It is noticed that the gap between Ralegan (with a score of 0.94)



and other villages (in the range of 0.32 to 0.17) is considerable. The inhibiting factors are maximum in Sheri Koldara, followed by Jategaon, Hiware Bajar and Ralegan. Here again, the gap between Sheri Koldara and other villages is significant. The message is clear regarding the strength of Ralegan in overcoming most inhibiting factors, whereas Sheri Koldara has very high depressive factors. Hiware Bajar breaks even against all odds.

A large number of qualitative indicators are developed, based on the FGD/PRA exercises and case studies carried out in the four villages. Table 26 shows the relative picture of the four villages on a qualitative scale. Using this information, relative rankings of the four villages are arrived at. Once again, using the MCA numerical scales based on perceptions and qualitative rankings from as many as 29 attributes (shown in Table 26) are derived<sup>9</sup>. An integrated score for each village is deduced using appropriate probability specifications. Table 26 (page 82) shows the ranking under different groupings of the developmental attributes. At the aggregate development level, Ralegan village achieves the highest score of 0.77, as against, 0.50 for Hiware Bajar, 0.33 for Sheri Koldara and 0.23 for Jategaon village. However, the following specific findings are noted:

- In terms of **social amenities**, Ralegan ranks highest, followed by Hiware Bajar and Sheri Koldara. Jategaon has very low status on this score.
- **Social assets**, however, are low in Sheri Koldara, and also limited in Hiware Bajar.
- **Government investments** are very low in Sheri Koldara.
- **Community participation** is fairly good in all villages except Jategaon.
- **Private and personal developments** are highest in Jategaon, followed by Ralegan and Hiware Bajar.
- On the whole, Jategaon lags far behind the Ralegan replicated Hiware Bajar model or the independent Sheri Koldara model of village development.

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<sup>9</sup> A statistical Decision Model package called DEFINITE is used to derive the integrated scores.

TABLE 26

*Comparison of infrastructure ratings of 4 villages*

Sr. No	Infrastructure	Ralegan	Jategaon	Hiware Bajar	Sheri Koldara
1.	Watershed (Irrigation)	+++++	Nil	++++	+++
2.	Drinking water facility	+++++	Nil	++++	++
3.	Primary school	+++++	++	+++++	+++
4.	Hostel facility	++++	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Higher secondary	+++++	Nil	Nil Till 8 <sup>th</sup> std	Nil
6.	Primary Health Centre	+++	+++	Primary Health Subcentre	Nil
7.	Hospital	Private Clinic	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Post Office	+++	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Telephone facility	++++	+	++++	+++
10.	Bank	++++	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Milk Co-operative	++++	+++++	++++ (Hiware Bajar has women's milk co-op. also)	++++
12.	Credit society	++++	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Youth mandal	+++++	Nil	++++	+++
14.	Self Help Group	+++++	+++	+++	++++
15.	Veterinary hospital	++	Nil	+++	Nil
16.	Prohibition of liquor	+++++	++	+++	+++
17.	Transportation	+++++	++	++	++
18.	Adult education	---	+	---	+
19.	Temple as a centre of social activity	+++++	++	++	++
20.	Social forestation	+++++	---	+++++	++++
21.	Health awareness esp. about AIDS	+	---	---	---
22.	Fodder	++++	+	+++++	++
23.	Fuel LPG Gas	++++	++++	+++	+
24.	Dependency on fuel wood	+	+++	++	+++
25.	Street lights	++	---	+++	Nil
26.	Shramadaan for public works	+++++	+	+++++	+++
27.	Organization of social functions with local participation	+++++	+	+++++	+++
28.	Grain Bank	+++++	---	---	---
29.	Flour Mill	+++	+	++	+

Excellent: - +++++

Very Good: - +++++

Good: - +++

Average: - ++

Low: - +

Poor: ---

TABLE 27

*Ranking of rural transformation in the 4 villages*

Development Indicator	Ralegan	Hiware Bajar	Sheri Koldara	Jategaon
Social Amenities	0.83	0.68	0.53	0.20
Social Assets	0.81	0.37	0.16	0.20
Govt. Investments	0.79	0.51	0.26	0.15
Community Participation	0.89	0.67	0.53	0.29
Private	0.68	0.60	0.47	0.72
Over All Dev.	0.77	0.50	0.33	0.23

Figures represent the aggregate scores for different development indicators



Fig 1. Comparisons of development rankings from 4 villages.

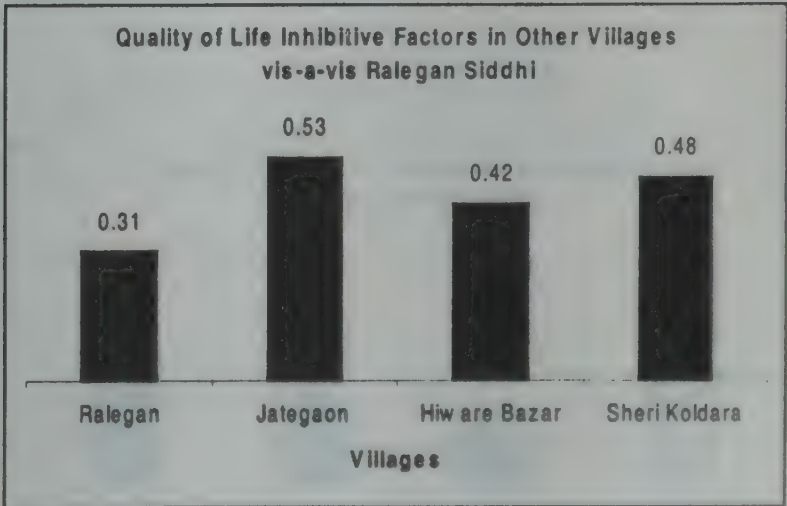
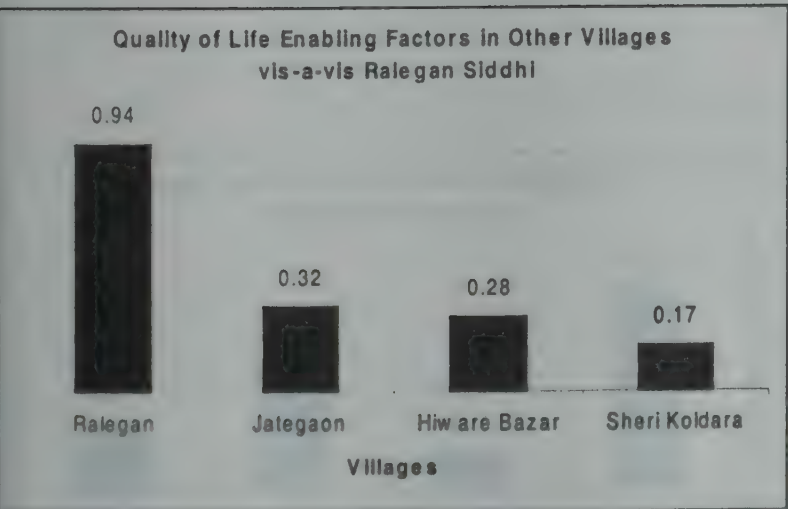
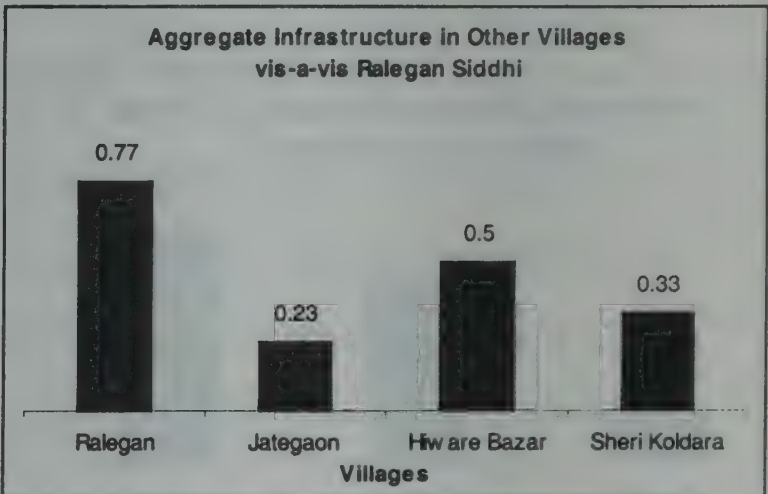
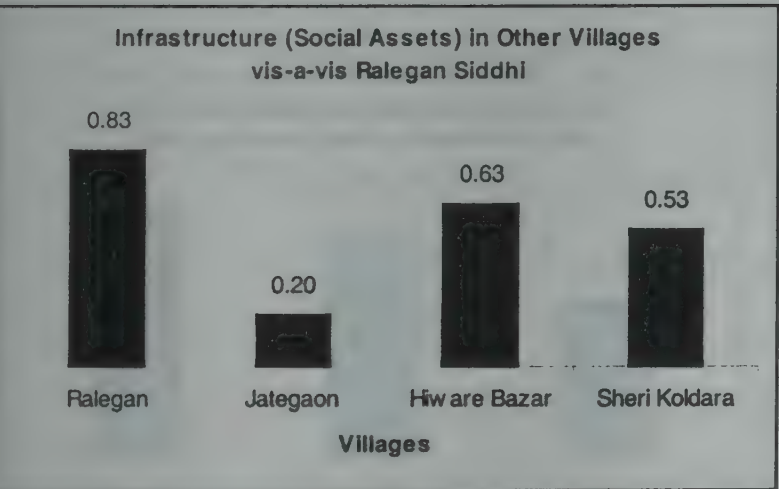
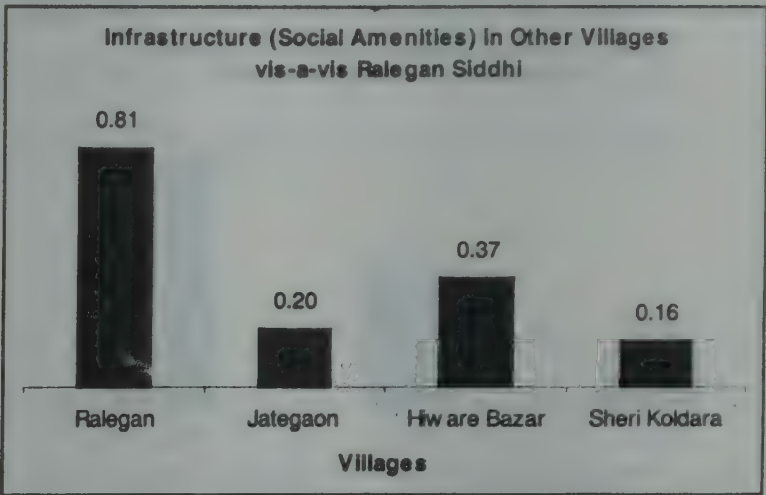
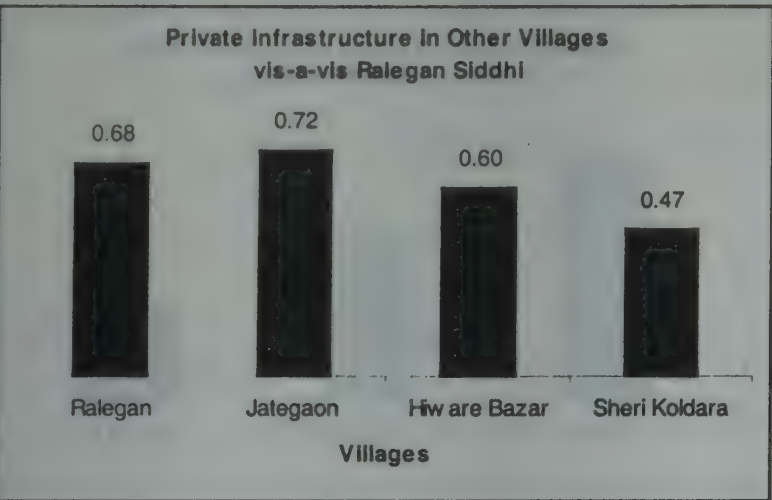
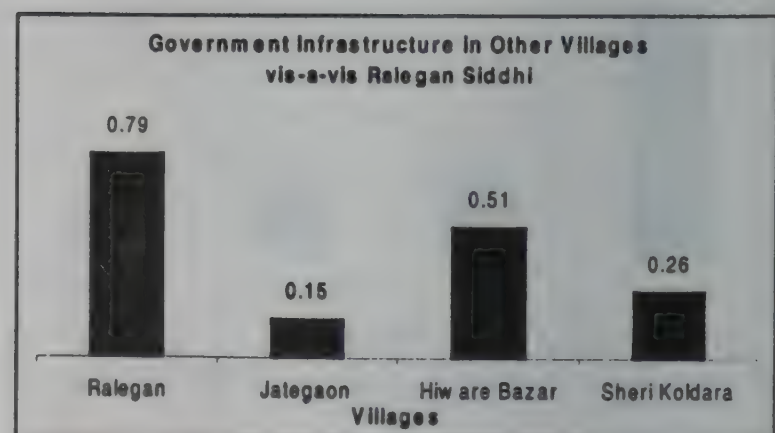
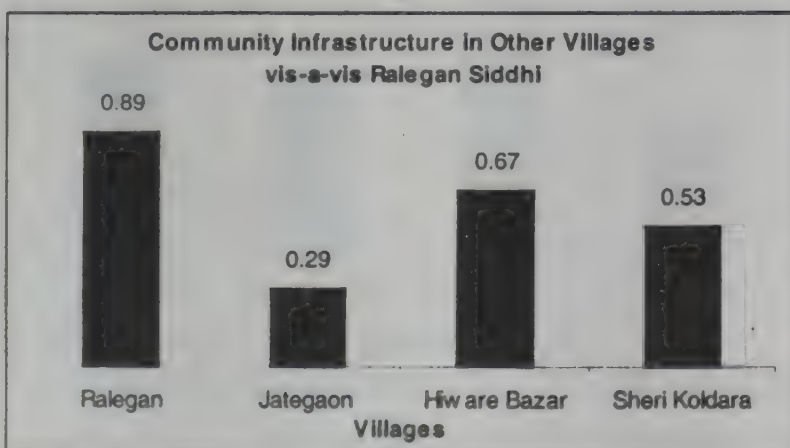
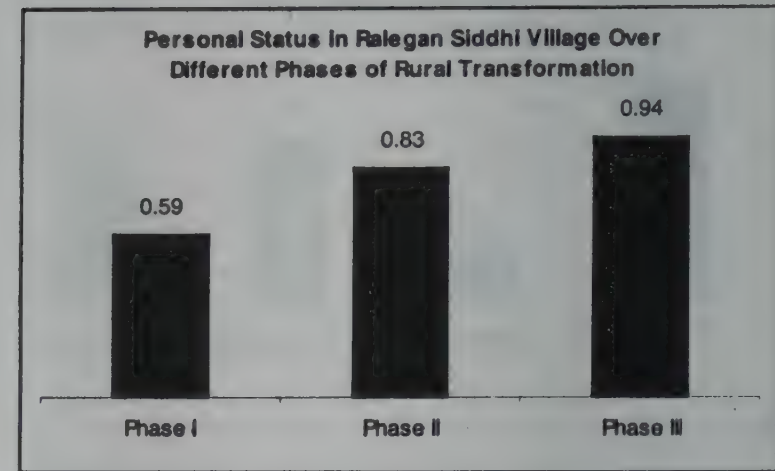
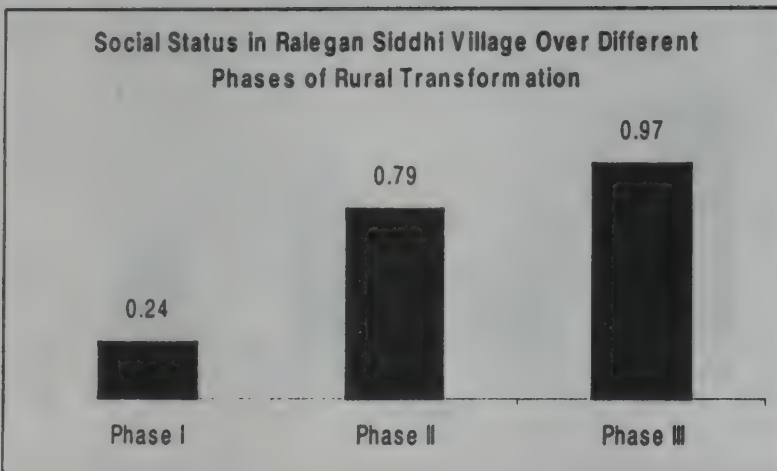
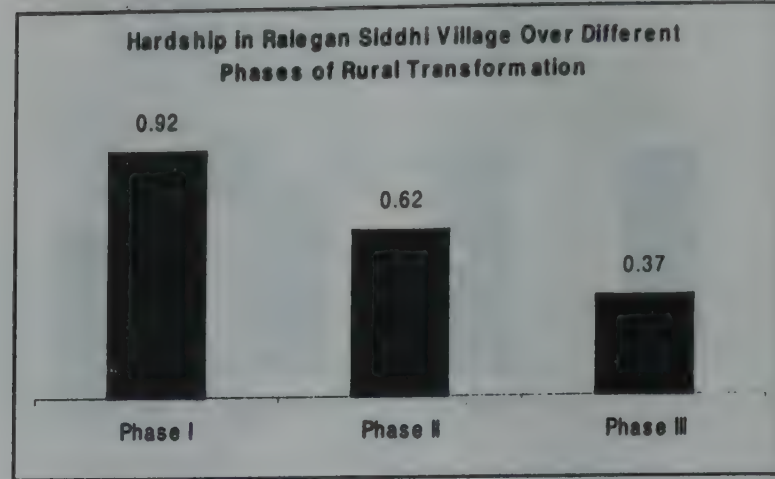
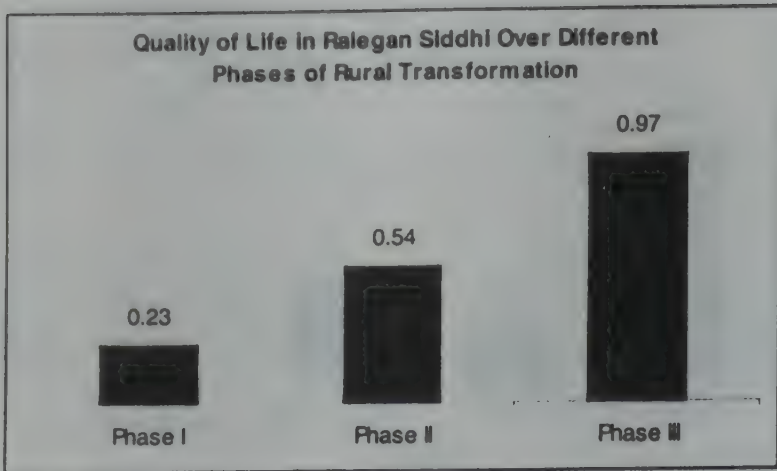


Fig 1. (Contd.)





## Summary of Major Findings

- 1) The starting point for development in Ralegan was with watershed development. This led to extensive social, cultural and organizational progress in this drought prone village, without which the full benefits of watershed development would not have been achieved.
- 2) Ralegan also provides an example of equitable distributive justice with institutions like the Grain Bank, Schools, Self-help Groups, Milk Co-operative Society, Credit Society which have also been studied and described in considerable detail.
- 3) The major achievement of Ralegan is not only its material prosperity but its social and moral awakening. The villagers are convinced of the importance of unity and brotherhood. This is expressed through the highly organized activity of *shramadaan* for the construction of the school, temple and roads.
- 4) Ralegan provides a direction for solving many of the grave problems faced by our country like the abolition of untouchability, alcoholism, dowry system, child marriage. Along with these, positive steps like construction of a school to impart value based education, grain bank, watershed development training centre also contribute to the solving of problems.
- 5) Ralegan has laid down examples of sustainable development achieved through united efforts. No doubt Anna Hazare provided them the inspiration and motivation but thanks to the outstanding perseverance shown by the Ralegan people that they have reached this benchmark in their development.
- 6) This research project has tried to look into these very achievements which have proved to be catalytic in the overall development of Ralegan.

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## APPENDIX 1

### *Bank loan case studies - Bank of Maharashtra Ralegan Siddhi*

- 1)      **Name**                :      **Laxman Saluram Pathare**  
         **Age**                 :      **45 yrs.**  
         **Occupation**       :      **Agriculture**

**Background:** He is a retired army man staying in a joint family with his six brothers. They work together in their joint agriculture holdings. They have six cows & two buffalos.

**Loan Details:** He has taken four lakh fifty thousand rupees loan for tractor. He uses the tractor in his own farm & also gives it on rent. He has earned Rs. 64,000 as tractor's rent in last five months.

- \*      He regularly repays the loan. He pays Rs. 2,700 monthly instalment to the bank.  
         The interest rate is 12%.
- \*      He has certainly benefited from the loan.

**Further Development:** He wishes to take a 5" pipeline to get water from the lift. For agricultural development water is the main requirement. Now he tills crops like *jawar*, wheat, onion & maize for cattle.

**Bank Comments:** He repays the instalments well in time. Bank even accepts lump-sum amounts. He has a good record and reputation in the bank.

- 2)      **Name**                :      **Hirabai Pote**  
         **Age**                 :      **35 yrs.**  
         **Occupation**       :      **Farm worker**

**Background:** She works on her own farm. She is also a member of Janaki Self Help Group. She has purchased two cows as an allied activity to farming.

**Loan:** She has taken Rs. 20,000/- loan for purchase of cows. It's an allied activity that is complementary to agriculture. Cow dung fertilizer (Organic Fertilizer) is the main advantage. Fodder is available in the farm. Milk is the main product, which is sold. One cow gives birth to another calf that can be sold or kept for oneself. That is how the cattle keep on adding. Thus, this business is very profitable for agriculture families.



**Repayment:** She pays monthly instalments of Rs. 700/-. She has taken the loan just two months back and has already paid two instalments.

- She has definitely benefited from the loan amount.

**Bank Comments:** Bank has given same type of loan to a total of 13 women of *Janki* Self Help Group. This loan has been given under "*Swarnajayanti*" scheme. Each woman can take (purchase) three cows under this scheme.

The repayment of such loan is regular and women have benefited due to such loans.

3)     **Name**                :     **Prabhatai Pathare**  
         **Age**                 :     **40 yrs.**  
         **Occupation**       :     **Hotel Professional**

**Background:** She has run the hotel for the last twenty years. She has a current account in the bank. She manages the hotel very efficiently. Her husband who is a retired army man and her father-in-law also help her.

**Loan:** She has taken a loan of Rs.30,000 about 6 months back. The repayment is done through the current account every day. The amount of repayment is flexible. She has taken the loan for expanding her business. Her hotel is located on the main road to the village and all the buses stop at this corner. Thus, she has a very good business. She is satisfied with her work.

4)     **Name**                :     **Savita Ramdas Awati/ Ramdas Nanabhau Awati**  
         **Age**                 :     **37 yrs.**  
         **Occupation**       :     **Provision Stores & Cloth Shop**

**Background:** Both husband and wife run the shop. The wife also stitches ladies' blouse. They sell all types of readymade clothes, children ware etc.

**Loan:** They have taken Rs. 25,000 bank loan for shop expansion. When the capital increases the profit also increases. They repay the loan once in two months. The bank is

flexible about repayment. Thus whenever they get good monetary returns they repay the instalments together. That is very easy for them.

- They have definitely benefited due to the loan. Their business has certainly increased.

About bank condition: The bank in Ralegan Siddhi has a humane attitude to its clients. It understands the needs of the people. The repaying conditions are flexible and change slightly according to the need of every person. This approach of the bank has helped and encouraged many people to come forward for taking loan. And it is remarkable that Ralegan has good track record of smooth and timely repayment.

5)      Name                :      Balasaheb Ganpat Pathare  
         Age                 :      32 yrs.  
         Occupation       :      Shop Owner

**Background:** He is a young businessman who runs a general store in Ralegan. This shop is located right near the ST Stand. He is an educated person preferring to run a profitable business instead of taking up a job.

**About loan:** He has taken Rs. 70,000 loan from the bank under Prime Minister's Employment Scheme. He pays Rs. 1,500 monthly instalment to the bank.

The loan has helped him to expand his business and get more income. He is happy with his work.

- He also very actively participates in all village activities.



## APPENDIX 2

### *Responses and Expectations of the Ralegan Siddhi Villagers about family and village development (All Women)*

Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
1	Chandrakala Dilip Gawane	22 yrs.	Household activities	She wishes to start some business. For example milk selling, for which she wants to purchase a cow. But she has to wait for few more years, since her children are small. Therefore at present she cannot spare (spend) time for other work.	She wants a good hospital in the village.
2	Janabai Suryabhan Rohkale	40 yrs.	Household activities	At present their income is not sufficient. But cows are not affordable due to high cost fodder. Thus, she could not buy cows though she is keen on it.	She thinks there is enough in the village and doesn't expect anything more.
3	Mangal Ashok Nawale	16 yrs.	Studying in college and helps mother in running hotel	She is a college going girl who looks after her family business of small hotel. She wishes to expand their hotel business. She even wishes to start a medical store. She is quite confident about handling her own business. She wants to do B. Pharmacy course.	She appreciates her village and admires her school. She feels that her school is better than the <i>taluka</i> ( <i>Tehsil</i> ) school. However, she feels the need of some group for girls. And also thinks that good reading facility is needed.
4	Urmila Subhash Awari	18 yrs.	Studying in college	She hopes to be a teacher through higher education. And that's why feels the need of a good college in Ralegan.	Being a college going girl she expects some programmes to be conducted for college girls. She helps her mother in tailoring business.
5	Anusuya Rambhau Mapari	45 yrs.	Household activities/farming	She is satisfied with their income. She thinks that men take all the financial and family decisions. Thus they don't think about anything else.	She feels that a good hospital is needed in the village.
6	Savita Sukhdev Mapari	25 yrs.	Household activities/farming	If the seasonal rain is sufficient then the yield is sufficient for the family otherwise they face scarcity. She said that more water is required for agriculture. They dug a bore well but water was not available. They have non-irrigated lands and wish to have irrigated land.	She was complaining regarding non-availability of health information. She actually wishes to start some cottage industry but doesn't have confidence. Generally social or family support is not there for such activities.
7	Sindhu Popat Mapari	27 yrs.	Household activities/farming	Due to inconsistent rain the yield is insufficient and irregular. She wishes to have good agri. yield. But they don't have access to irrigated water. Thus, their income (level) hardly rises.	She too said that they are deprived of good information about health. Wants to have a good hospital.
8	Nirmala Subhash Mapari	35 yrs.	Grocery Shop	She runs a grocery shop as well as stitches ladies clothes. At present she is satisfied with the family income. She wants to have more space for shop.	She feels the need for good senior college, so that the village girls will get better access for education.
9	Janabai Ganpat Awti	40 yrs.	Grocery shop	She aspires to expand their grocery business, provided she gets more money. She is also short of working hands, therefore cannot expand her business.	She thinks that more information about family planning has to be provided. Hospital is required. There should be some business facilities for women in order to enable them to stand on their own.
10	Rakhmabai Baburao Ugle	45 yrs.	Farming	Women are extremely busy in household and agriculture related activities. They don't have time to think about other things.	Only when there is timely rain, they get enough out of agriculture. Agriculture cannot be improved due to water shortage.



Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
11	Janabai Namdeo Pathare	70 yrs.	Household activities	She is satisfied with the village condition.	They started getting enough money out of agri. after Anna came to Ralegan. But they suffer due to irregular rains.
12	Sanubai Bhau Pathare	65 yrs.	Farming	Crops are totally dependent on rainwater. Therefore there is (irregularity) ups and downs in income. She feels that the agri. should improve more. She is also afraid of the burden of repaying the loan. Therefore does not want to take the loan.	Crops and yield are dependent on rainwater. Generally satisfied with the village conditions.
13	Surekha Kishor Awari	38 yrs.	Daily wage earner	She obtained funds for goats under <i>Jawahar Rojgar Yojana</i> . She wants to increase this business by taking more loans. She doesn't have capital to start own business.	She thinks that there should be assured employment for landless people. Some industry or factory could provide such employment.
14	Chandrakala Vilas Mapri	25 yrs.	Farming	Her family has reversely migrated from Pune to Ralegan. They have their own house and agri. land in Ralegan. Her family has migrated basically for educating their children, since Ralegan has good school.	She thinks women should come together. There should be good hospital. Should have more business opportunities for women.
15	Mangal Dnyandev Bhapkar	32 yrs.	Sells vegetables	She sells vegetables and wants to increase the business.	She wants to have good employment opportunities. There is need of guaranteed employment for landless people.
16	Hirabai Satyawar Kolhe	45 yrs.	Household activities	She wishes to start house base activities like preparing pickles and spices etc. But she needs some advice and financial support.	Women should get more employment opportunities in the village.
17	Prabhawati Arun Pathare	32 yrs.	Hotel Business	She runs a hotel. She has also taken bank loan for expanding the hotel business. She wants to bring more things in the hotel.	She expects that the lift water should reach the entire village. Due to water shortage they can take only <i>jawar</i> and <i>bajra</i> crops.
18	Savita Dadabhau Ugle	21 yrs.	House wife	Her husband is a military man. Therefore sometimes she stays in different cities with her husband and some times in Ralegan. She is happy with village and family condition. Her mother-in-law still works on their field, thus she is not required to go to the field.	Women in Ralegan never come forward for any public activity. Women are very busy in their household activities & they feel too shy to come out of their house. They want to get good information about various things but they don't get time. By and large they are satisfied with their lives and village condition.
19	Ashakumari Chordia	39 yrs.	STD booth & tailoring	She runs a STD Booth and a general and cloth store. Her husband is a doctor and runs a clinic. Both of them are handicapped. They are satisfied with their income. They have taken bank loan for expanding their general and cloth stores. Since both of them are handicapped they can get loan from social welfare department. However they don't have time for processing the formalities. The loan sanctioning procedure is extremely time consuming. Thus they are deprived of the social welfare dept's loan facility.	The village is clean and hygienic. There is good sanitation facility. Thus, the % of illness is very low. People are generally healthy. Parents should encourage their daughters to take vocational training. College going girls should get tailoring and other training in order to stand on their own.



20	Satyabhama Mahadev Phatangade	30 yrs.	Farming/ Grampanchayat Member	She lives in a joint family. All of them work together on the field. They have cattle and milk selling is their side business. However, they expect to take crops like sugarcane, oranges and horticulture but there is water shortage. They wish to get more water.	Women in Ralegan are timid and bow to social pressure. Girls should have openings for different courses and should be able to start some house-based business. Women should get more opportunities in life.
21	Devbai Namdev Pathare	70 yrs.	Household activities	<p>The family stays on their field, which is quite far from the main village. They are very busy with their day-to-day activities and hardly go to the village. They are not aware about many things going on in the village.</p> <p>This year due to water shortage they had to sell cows and bull. The yield was very low. There are various schemes for loan but they are not confident of repaying the loan due to irregular rain. They are also fed up of frequent monetary contributions to be made for village activities. She said, "How can they contribute every now and then when their income itself is not steady (sure)."</p>	They desire a better life but water shortage for agriculture deters them. Even drinking water is hardly sufficient. They wish to have more water for their development.

***Villagers' expectations about their personal development & village development (All Men)***

Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
1	Sudam Damu Pathare	35 yrs.	Carpenter	<p>He is a carpenter and used to work in Pune. But was not getting enough profit in Pune since living in the city is quite expensive. He had ancestral land and house in Ralegan. Thus he came back to their native place with his wife and children. He got good scope for his business in Ralegan. He has made all the furniture in Ralegan secondary school &amp; the media centre singly. He took bank loan to obtain all the instruments needed for his business. Now he gets good returns and can repay the bank loan in time.</p> <p>He wishes to get more loans for expanding his business.</p>	<p>He is proud of his village's progress. However, there are a few people who are bad and still consume liquor. Such people are the real obstacle in the village growth.</p> <p>There are unemployed youngsters in the village who should get good employment opportunities. Once the youngsters are busy they will not get free time for roaming around. Anna should help educated villagers in getting govt. jobs. The village should have a good hospital for emergency.</p>
2	Vasant Sonba Gajre	22 yrs.	Farmer	The village should have a senior college. Internal roads in the vasties ( <i>Basti's</i> ) are needed. More check dams are required for the village. Rest of the facilities are already there in the village.	He wants to purchase jersey cows for milk business. He also wishes to get sprinkler in the field.
3	Dada Laxman Umap	21 yrs.	Wage Earner	He is a landless labourer. He expects good employment for regular income.	He is satisfied with the village development.
4	Popatrao Jadhav	50 yrs.	Carpenter	Ralegan Siddhi has improved due to Anna Hazare's contribution. Therefore he only will think about any further development.	He is a carpenter and wants to buy cutter machine for expanding his business and get more income.
5	Bhaskar Nanabhau Mapari	54 yrs.	Farmer	Water is a major source of family & village development. Canal water is needed in Pathardara (one of the areas of Ralegan).	He wishes to have better water supply. He cannot take onion crop due to water shortage. He thinks that more water will solve their problems. Their income will rise as well.



Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
6	Pandharinath Bhau Mapari	50 yrs.	Farmer	Agriculture is his main business. He wishes to buy jersey cows for starting supportive business of milk. He also wishes to buy more agricultural land & increase the land under cultivation.	Canal water should be directed towards percolation tanks in our areas. So that our agriculture will improve. Otherwise the village is totally developed. Anna Hazare has done everything so far. Thus, he himself will think about any further improvement of the village.
7	Balu Dadabhau Mapari	23 yrs.	Farming/ Temporary service	He is a representative of young generation. He has done I.T.I course. He works in the city on temporary basis. He also works in their family farm (field) - More water is needed for agriculture. More water can even facilitate milk business.	Canal water should come to percolation tanks in our area. State transport buses should ply on Shirur-Gatewadi-Parner route.
8	Dattatraya Gulab Pote	38 yrs.	Farming/ Milk Selling	This year's low rainfall has hampered the agricultural production & income. More water facility could have helped in expanding milk business. Water shortage is still experienced in the village.	Most of the necessary activities have been already done in the village. Now we only expect Anna to give us the canal water. At present the junior college in the village has only Arts & Commerce stream. Science also should be started in the village. That will facilitate the village students. Now parents have to send their children outside for Science College and have to spend more. Science College will save their expenditure.
9	Sanjay Gangaram Mapri	23 yrs.	Farmer	He is a farmer & has 15 acres of irrigated land. But thinks that more water is needed for improvement of farmer's lives.	He is happy with the village development. Only feels that, more water is required for the villagers.
10	Dattatraya Chandrakant Awari	24 yrs.	Wage Earner	He is a daily-wage labourer. His current income is not sufficient for him & his family. He wishes to start business like tailoring but lacks capital. He needs good employment opportunities.	The village is almost developed. However, such scheme should be implemented which can provide employment to all the unemployed youngsters in the village.
11	Namdev Laxman Bhapkar	55 yrs.	Farmer	He is a farmer & is affected by irregular rain. They get good yield only when it rains well. He wishes to expand milk business & take crops like onion and vegetables and cattle fodder. But water facility has to be available for all these things.	The village is almost developed. However, good water facility is required for further growth of the village.
12	Rambhau Devram Pathare	50 yrs.	Farmer	He is small a farmer & gets water only for half of his land. Therefore, he gets less income. He wishes to improve his income but he cannot do so due to water shortage. Actually, he had taken bank loan for digging a well. But there was no water in the well. His efforts were in vain.	Small farmers & weaker section of the society should get economic & other aid. They should get more information about various govt. schemes. Economically weaker section is deprived of various things in the society. They should get social justice.



Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
13	Sadanand Damodar Mapari	18 yrs.	Farmer	He is a farmer. He wants to start a side business of selling milk. However, due to water shortage he cannot start that business.	Another scheme like lift irrigation should start in the village. Agricultural land should get water throughout the year. ♦ Weekly Market should be started in the village ♦ Vocational Training Programme should be started for the educated unemployed youths.
14	Ganpat Sakhram Mapari	50 yrs.	Farmer	He too is a farmer. He is satisfied with the income generated from agriculture. However, he wishes to start milk selling as a side business. He hopes a bore well will solve agriculture and cattle problems.	More water should be available for agriculture and drinking purpose.
15	Gulab Shankar Mapari	43 yrs.	Service	He is a serviceman (clerical job) & also has family land. He gets regular income from service but could not get better income from agriculture, due to water shortage. He wishes to dig a well for increasing his income. He also wishes to take sprinkler.	He said that, the canal water should be available for at least eight (8) months. Drinking water and water for agriculture are two major requirements of the villagers.
16	Dnyandev Ganagaram Mapri	21 yrs.	Farmer	He is a farmer & doesn't get enough income out of agriculture. Water is required for the improvement of agriculture. He also wishes to start milk-selling business, but could not do it due to water shortage. He demanded that lift water should be directed to their side so that they could take crops like onion, vegetables and wheat.	Canal water should be directed towards their side so that the water level of their well rises. ♦ Weekly market should be started in the village. ♦ Agriculture-service-centre should be opened in the village. This centre should provide seeds, pesticides and fertilizers to the farmers.
17	Raghu Tulsiram Mapari	30 yrs.	Wage earner	He is a small farmer. Due to water shortage he has to work on other's farms to support his family He has non-irrigated land and expects that water should be available for agriculture. So that, he could take crops like onion, <i>jawar</i> , <i>bajra</i> etc. He wishes to buy jersey cows but due to shortage of money, he cannot. He wishes to get good employment in the village itself.	Canal water should be directed to vasant dam, so that the water level in the well will rise. The villagers should get employment in the village itself, so that they are not required to go out of the village.
18	Sudam Tulsiram Mapari	45 yrs.	Wage earner	He has very little land and works on daily wages. He doesn't earn enough money. He wishes to purchase jersey cow but lacks money.	Canal water should be directed to dams, so that water level of their wells will rise. For directing canal water to river they are even ready for <i>shramadaan</i> . More water will improve the agricultural income.



Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
19	Baban Bababhau Mapari	36 yrs.	Farmer	<p>He is a farmer but doesn't get enough income from agriculture.</p> <p>He wishes to start milk business on large scale as it is (Complementary) supportive business to agriculture. But lots of money is required for that.</p>	<p>If another scheme like kukdi canal is implemented then the rest of the area will be irrigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Govt. Health Centre (Hospital) with good facilities should be started.</li> <li>♦ Weekly Market should be started in the village.</li> <li>♦ More information about cattle health &amp; vaccination should be given to the villagers.</li> <li>♦ Educated unemployed should get bank loan for business</li> </ul>
20	Arun Gulabrao Bhalekar	39 yrs.	Carpenter/Gram Pachayat Member	<p>He is a carpenter and also Gram Panchayat member. He somehow manages to make both ends meet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ He wishes to do the carpentry business by modern way. He wishes to make different variety of furniture.</li> <li>♦ He even wants to dig a well and improve agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>He wishes that the development of Ralegan should be protected against all odds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ More water should be available, so that village as well as individual development will take place.</li> </ul>
21	Ramdas Dhondiba Phatangde	22 yrs	Tailoring	<p>He is in the tailoring business, but income is inadequate. The stitching rates are also very low in the village. He doesn't have any other source of income.</p> <p>For improving income he wants to do horticulture and poultry farming.</p>	<p>For maintaining hygienic conditions on the ST Stand, public toilet facility should be made available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Weekly market should be started in the village. Due to weekly market good vegetables can be made available in the village.</li> </ul>
22	Pandharinath Sitaram Mapari	40 yrs.	Farmer	<p>Agriculture is his main occupation. Due to low rainfall this year they got very little income from agriculture.</p> <p>For increasing agricultural production more water is needed. Good water facilities will solve the problem of fodder and milk business could also be expanded.</p>	<p>Women should get training for starting cottage industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ There should be training center like ITI.</li> <li>♦ Cold storage for milk should be available.</li> <li>♦ Rural development is mainly dependent on water availability.</li> </ul>
23	Subhash Dagadu Awari	42 yrs.	Building Construction	<p>He is a building contractor. Irregular nature of work means no regular income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ His wife runs a small grocery shop and wishes to expand the shop.</li> </ul>	<p>All types of facilities are already available in the village. Anna Hazare has done every thing. All the villagers participate in <i>Shramadaan</i> activity once in a month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Child Marriages don't take place in the village. All the unnecessary expenditure on marriages has also been stopped.</li> </ul>



Sr. No	Name	Age	Occupation	Personal	Public
24	Dilip Keshav Gavane	28 yrs.	Service	<p>He works in a non-governmental organization. His income is not sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wishes to start his own business. He wants to start milk and mushroom business on a large scale. He needs technical training for that purpose.</li> </ul>	<p>Vegetable market should be started in the village. Youths should get more training about poultry farming and vaccination. At the same time the villagers (women as well as men) should get all information about cattle's illness by the way of training camps. The village needs such camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These things should take place through voluntary organizations, since government machinery doesn't work sincerely.</li> <li>Women should get more training and they should participate more in all such training camps. Women are very sincere in their work.</li> </ul>
25	Chandrakant Dagdu Aware	51 yrs.	Tailoring	<p>He has a tailoring business. He doesn't get enough income from this business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wants to start a hotel as a side business.</li> <li>He also wishes to start the business of stitching jute bags required for onion. However, capital is required for this business and he wish to take a bank loan.</li> </ul>	<p>Weekly market should be started in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural service center should also be started.</li> <li>Women should get training for starting their own business. These resource persons should be very experienced. Women should get more employment opportunities.</li> </ul>
26	Sandeep Aanda Pathare	20 yrs.	Studying in the college	<p>He is a young farmer who also goes to college. He wishes to have own well for improving agriculture. He wants to start drip-irrigation scheme so that they could get crops throughout the year.</p>	<p>Weekly Market facility should be available in the village. More information about poultry farming &amp; cattle illness should be available in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People should know in detail about the govt. schemes. That will contribute to village development.</li> </ul>
27	Dattu Baban Shinde	40 yrs.	Wage earner	<p>He is a daily wage earner. He doesn't get enough income due to irregular employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wishes to start poultry farming. Women also can help in such activities. He even wants to purchase goats and also cows for starting milk business.</li> <li>He wants to have cycle mart, 2 wholesale shops for his sons.</li> </ul>	<p>Youths should get loans for starting different business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good hospitals are needed, especially for women.</li> <li>There should be good ST Stand. Lots of inconvenience has to be faced in rainy season.</li> </ul>
28	Rambhau Shankar Gajre	48 yrs.	Primary Teacher	<p>He is a primary school teacher. He gets sufficient income from his job. He is not aware about any scheme for agriculture.</p>	<p>Good Govt. hospital is needed in the village for treatment of major illnesses and with gynaec facilities</p>

Questionnaire for Ralegan Siddhi

Household Schedule

1. Identification Data

- 1.1 Name of the *Vasti* :
- 1.2 Schedule No. :
- 1.3 Date of Interview :
- 1.4 Name of the Investigator :

2. Respondent Schedule

- 2.1 Respondent's Particulars

CODE

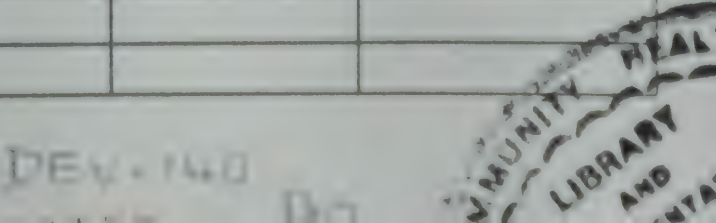
- 2.1.1 Name of the Respondent: -----
- 2.1.2 Sex (Male-1, Female-2) ☐
- 2.1.3 Social Status (SC-1, ST-2, OBC-3, Gen-4, Nomadic Tribes-5, Others-11) ☐
- 2.1.4 Religion  
Hindu-1, Muslim-2, Christian-3, Sikh-4, Budhist-5, Jain-6, Others-11 ☐
- 2.1.5 Status of Respondent in HH ☐  
  
HH (male-head) -1, HH (Female-head)-2  
HH (Male)-3, HH (Female)-4,  
Others-11



2.2	Household Information	Before Anna (1972)	Anna's Intensive phase (1973-92)	After Anna (1992 - 2000)
2.2.1	Type of Family Nuclear-1, Joint -2			
2.2.2	Size of Family Single-1 2 to 4 - 2, 5 to 7 -3 8 to 10 -4, 10 & Above -5			
2.2.3	Nature of House Hut -1, Kuccha -2 Semipucca -3, Pucca - 4			
2.2.4	No. of Rooms Below 2-1, 3 to5-2 6 to 8 - 3, 8 and Above- 4			
2.2.5	Cattle shed Yes-1, No-2 Location of Cattle shed Inside the house—1 Outside the house—2			
2.2.6	Type of fuel for cooking Wood-1, Kerosene-2 Biogas-3, LPG-4, Electricity-5 Cow dung cakes-6, Others-11			
2.2.7	Source of Domestic Lighting Kerosene lamp -1, Electricity light - 2, Others -11			
2.2.8	Family Assets Land - 1, Cycle - 2, Two wheeler- 3, Four wheeler—4, Television -5, Fridge-6, Fan—7, Tape Recorder - 8, Radio -9, Tractor -10, Others - 11			

2.3 General Information about HH members

I D C O D E	Name	Sex	Age	Relation To Head Of the Household (Use code)	Marital Status	Educational Status (Use Code)	Occupation (Use Code)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							



Education:

Illiterate-1

Literate-2

Primary (1 to 4th Standard) -3

Middle (5 to 7th Standard)-4

High School (8 to 10th Standard)-5

Junior College (11 and 12th Standard)-6

Graduate-7

Post Graduate-8

Technical-9

Marital Status:

Married-1

Unmarried-2

Widow-3

Deserted-4

Divorced/Separated-5

2.3.1 Education

2.3.1.1 Do your children go to school?

Yes-1

No-2 ☐

If yes, do they attend school regularly? ☐

2.3.1.2 If No, reasons for dropout and in which standard did your child ☐

dropout of the school? Reasons for not enrolling in the school.

Sr. no.	Name of the Boy/Girl	Educated up to which standard	Reasons for drop-out from the school	Presently what work is he/she doing

Not interested - 1

Not intelligent - 2

School is not affordable - 3

Marriage - 4



Not considered important - 5

Taking cattle for grazing - 6

Household chores - 7

Other work - 11

2.4	Sources of water	Before Anna (1972)	Anna's Intensive Phase (1973-1992)	After Anna (1992 - 2000)
2.4.1	a) Drinking & Cooking i) Main source of water ii) Secondary Source of water Tap in house--1, Community tap-2 Open well--3, Tube well with motor--4, Hand pump—5, River canal/ Stream-6 Rainwater collection--7, Others--11  b) Bathing & Washing i) Main source of water ii) Secondary source of water Tap in house--1, Community Tap-2 Open well--3, Tube well with motor--4, Hand pump—5, River canal/Stream-6 Rainwater collection--7, Others--11			
2.4.2	Distance of the source of water from house Rank the answer on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is the closest and 5 is the farthest from the house			
2.4.3	Quantity of water collected daily One pot (15 to 20 litres)--1, 2 to 5 pots--2 10 to 20 pots--3, More than 20 pots--4			
2.4.4	a) How many trips do you make in a day to fetch water 1 to 2 times-1, 3 to 4 times-2, 5 to 6 times-3 b) Time spent per day to fetch water less than 15 mins-1, 15 to 30 mins-2, 30 mins to one hour-3, more than one hour-4, not applicable-5			
2.4.5	Who collects and brings water to the house? Adult females--1, Adult males--2 Girl children -- 3, Male children-- 4, All/Others--11			

## 2.5 Hygiene and Sanitation

2.5.1	Does the family treat the water before drinking?	
2.5.1.1	<p>If yes, nature of treatment</p> <p>Boiling water-1, Alum use-2</p> <p>Use of herbs-3, Let the dirt settle -4</p> <p>Any other-11</p>	
2.5.2	<p>What kind of toilet facility do you have?</p> <p>Open field-1, Private Toilet-2, Community Toilet-3, Community open space-4, Other-11</p>	
2.5.2.1	<p>Reasons for not using Private/Community toilet</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p>	
2.5.3	<p>What is method of garbage disposal?</p> <p>Garbage pit/manure pit within the house premises-1</p> <p>Garbage pit/manure pit outside the house premises-2</p> <p>Dustbin on the street-3</p> <p>Dumping garbage on the road-4</p> <p>Other method-11</p>	
2.5.4	<p>What is the method of drainage/sewerage?</p> <p>Soak pit within the house premises-1</p> <p>Outside premises-2</p> <p>Leading to road side drain-3</p> <p>No drainage -4</p> <p>Allow the water to flow to kitchen garden-5,</p> <p>Any other-11</p>	



2.6 Information on Health

2.6.1 Details of health structure

I D C O D E	Did any member of your family fall sick during the past 30 days? Yes--1 No--2	What was the cause of illness/ Symptoms?	For how many days the member was sick	How serious was the illness? Very serious--1 Serious--2 Not serious--3	What kind of health care facility or health care provider did you visit?  Public Hospital--1 Private Hospital--2 Private Clinic--3 Vaidu-5 Religious Healer--6 PHC/Sub Centre -7 Others (specify)--11	What mode of transportation did you use to visit this provider?  Walking--1 Cart--2 Auto--3 Train--4 Animal--5 Others--11	What was the cost of treatment? (Medicine & Doctor's fees)	What was the cost of transportation? (round trip cost)  Rs 1 to 100 -1 101 to 200 -2 201 to 300 -3 301 to 400 -4 401 to 500 -5 500 & Above--6
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

2.6.2 Does any member of the family have any of the following disabilities at present?

	Disorders of vision such as blindness	Disorders of hearing such as deafness	Paralysis (partial)	Paralysis (total)	Speech Defects	Dental Caries	Any other	Disabilities	Heart Diseases	Skin Diseases	TB	Weight loss
Age												
Male												
Female												
Period of illness												

\* Record the period of disease in bracket



2.7 Are you aware of contraceptive methods and sterilization methods?  
Yes – 1, No – 2

		Before Anna (1972)	Anna's Intensive Phase (1973-1992)	After Anna (1992-2000)
2.7.1	If Yes, specify which of the following you use Vasectomy – 1, Tubectomy - 2 Loop - 3, Nirodh - 4, Pills (Mala-D) - 5 Others-11			
2.7.2	Who takes the decision about family size? Yourself - 1, Husband - 2 Parents - 3, Doctor - 4 Health Worker – 5, Others (specify) - 11			
2.7.3	What type of health facility is available to you in the village? PHC – 1, ANM Center - 2 Private Clinic – 3, Govt. Hospital - 4 Any other (specify) - 11			

2.7.4 Is health education given to you?  
Yes-1, No-2

2.7.4.1 If Yes, what kind of health education have you received?

2.7.5	Are you satisfied with the services of existing health facility? Rank the answer on a scale of 1 - 5 where 5 is fully satisfied and 1 not at all satisfied			
2.7.5.1	If not, specify the reasons  1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4. ----- 5. ----- 6. -----			

- 2.7.6 Immunization (for children below 5 years)  
Has your child been immunized (below 5 years)?  
Yes-1, No-2

If yes, what have they been immunized against?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 2.7.7 Where did you go for immunizing your child? ☐

- Sub-Centre - 1  
PHC - 2  
Private Hospital - 3  
Govt. Hospital - 4  
At home (by health worker) - 5  
Any Other (specify) - 11

## 2.8 Household Income and Migration Pattern

	Economic Status	Before Anna (1972)	Anna's Intensive phase (1973 -1992)	After Anna (1992-2000)
2.8.1	Employment status of the head of the HH. Self employed—1, Regular job--2 Insecure/Temporary job--3 Daily wage labourer--4 Occasionally employed--5 Unemployed--6, Retired—7			
2.8.2	No. of earning members in the family Male Female			
2.8.3	Household's annual income from all sources < 5,000--1, 5,000 to 10,000--2 10,000 to 15,000—3, 15,000 to 20,000--4 20,000 to 30,000—5 , 30,000 & Above-6			
2.8.4	What are the sources of income? Main source of Income (Allied) Secondary source of income-ii			



## Migration Information

2.8.5 Are you originally from this village?  
Yes – 1, No- 2

☐

2.8.5.1 If yes, number of years staying in village

☐

2.8.5.2 Have you ever migrated from this village and  
come back?  
Yes-1, No-2

☐

2.8.5.3 If yes, when did you return?

☐

2.8.5.4 a) Reasons of migration (out of village)

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

2.8.5.5 b) Reasons for migration (back to village)

1 -----

2 -----

3. -----

2.8.5.6 Since how many years are you staying in the village?

3. Information on Food Consumption

Food Consumption at Home

Food Stuff	Foods Consumed by Family Members (Weekly/Monthly/Annual)									Sources from which Obtained 1.Purchase from market 2.Home production 3. Exchange 4. Any other-11		
	Weekly			Monthly			Annually					
	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs
1.Cereals												
1.1 Rice												
1.2 Jawar												
1.3 Bajra												
1.4 Wheat												
2.Pulses												
2.1 Toor Dal												
2.2 Mung Dal												
2.3 Groundnut												
2.4 Til												
3. Edible Oil												
4. Milk												
4.1. Milk products												
5.Animal Foods												
6.Vegetables												
7. Leafy Vegetables												
8. Fruits (Fresh)												
9 Fruits (Dry)												
10.Sugar/Jaggery												



3.1 Household expenditure on food and non-food items

Expenditure on Items	Weekly (Rs.)	Yearly (Rs.)
1. Foods (All type)		
2. Medicine		
3. Education		
4.Fuel		
5.Electricity		
6.Transport		
7.Clothes		
8.Marriage & other ceremony		
9.Religious festival		
10.House repair		
11.Entertainment		

4	Live Stock	Before Anna (1972)		Anna's Intensive Phase (1973-1992)		After Anna (1992-2000)	
4.1	Do you possess livestock? Yes--1, No—2						
		Code	No.	Code	No.	Code	No
4.1.1	If yes, specify the no. in bracket Desi Cows--1, Cross Bred Cows--2 Buffaloes--3, Bullocks--4, Goats--5, Poultry birds—6						
4.2	How many of them are in milch now?	----		----			
4.3	Out of total cows how many cows are Homebred-1, Mode of purchase Outright-2 Through loan scheme-3 (mention the name of the scheme)	-----		----			
4.4	What is the practice of feeding livestock? Grazing--1, Stall feeding--2 Market purchase--3, Any other--11						
4.5	Average milk yield per day 1 to 5 lts-1, 6 to 10 lts-2 11 to 15 lts-3, 15 and above-4						
4.6	Where do you sell your milk? Village milk society--1 Door to door in village--2 Outside village--3, Other (specify)--11						
4.6.1	Rate of milk per litre –current						
4.7	Amount of milk for home consumption. 1 to 3 lts--1, 4 to 6 lts--2, 7 and above—3						
4.8	Drinking water arrangement for livestock Nala-1, in the cattle shed through bucket-2, trough-3, other-11						

4.9 What type of veterinary facility is available to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4.10 Are you satisfied with the services of existing veterinary facility? ☐

Rank the answer on the scale of 1 to 5 where 5 is fully satisfied and 1 is not at all satisfied

4.10.1 If not, specify the reasons

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



5	Fuel wood and fodder	Before Anna (1972)		Anna's Intensive Phase (1973-1992)		After Anna (1992-2000)	
5.1	a) Sources of getting fuel wood b) Sources of getting fodder Forest-1, Own lands-2, Common Lands-3 Gram panchayat-4, Market purchase-5 Any other-11	fuel wood	fodder	fuel wood	fodder	fuel wood	fodder
5.2	a) Who collects fuel wood? b) Who collects fodder? Men-1, Women-2, Female Children-3, Male Children-4, All Others -11						
5.3	a) What is the distance of travelling to get fuel wood? b) What is the distance of travelling to get fodder? Rank the answer on a scale of 1 to 5 where 5 is maximum distance and 1 is least distance						
5.4	a) Time spent to collect fuel wood. b) Time spent to collect fodder. Less than 1 hour-1, 1 to 2 hr-2, 2 to 3 hr-3, more than 3 hrs- 4						
5.5	a) Scarcity period of fuel wood b) Scarcity period of fodder Summer months-1, Summer and Winter-2 Most of the year-3, During drought-4, Other times-11						
5.6	a) Do you feel that availability of fuel wood is sufficient to meet your requirements? Yes -1, No -2 b) Do you feel that availability of fodder is sufficient to meet your requirements? Yes -1, No -2						
5.7	If not, what are the alternative ways of meeting? a) Fuel wood shortage Kerosene -1, LPG-2, Gobar/Biogas -3 Electricity -4, Any other (Cowdung cakes, Solar, Crop residue) b) Fodder shortage Purchased from the market (Specify quantity, month and price) -1 Stall feeding-2, grazing-3, others-11						

6. Agriculture and Irrigation	Before Anna				Anna's Intensive Phase				After Anna			
	Total Area (Ha.)	Un irrigated area (Ha.)	Irriga ted area (Ha)	Fallow land area (Ha.)	Total Area (Ha.)	Un irrigated area (Ha.)	Irrigated area (Ha.)	Fallow land area (Ha.)	Total Area (Ha.)	Un irrigated area (Ha.)	Irrigated area (Ha.)	Fallow land area (Ha)
Total land holding in Ha/												
1.Owned												
2 Leased in												
3. Leased out												

Landless--1

Below 1 Hectare--2

1 Hectare to 2 Hectare --3

2 Hectare to 3 Hectare --4

3 Hectare to 4 Hectare --5

4 Hectare to 6 Hectare --6

6 Hectare to 8 Hectare --7

8 Hectare to 10 Hectare --8

10 Hectare and above—9



# 1 Cropping Pattern

A. Crop grown in Kharif	Before Anna			Anna's Intensive Phase			After Anna		
	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production
1. Bajra									
2. Jawar									
3. Pulses									
4. Oil seeds									
5. Vegetables									
6. Green fodder									
7. Onion									
B. Crop grown in Rabi	Before Anna			Anna's Intensive Phase			After Anna		
	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production
i) Jawar									
ii) Wheat									
iii) Pulses									
iv) Oil seeds									
v) Vegetables									
vi) Green fodder									
C. Summer Crops									
Groundnut									

## Area in ha. Code:

- Below 1 ha—1
- 1 to 2 ha—2
- 2 to 3 ha—3
- 3 to 4 ha—4
- 4 to 6 ha—5
- 6 to 8 ha—6
- 8 to 10 ha—7
- Above 10 ha—8

## Yield in qntls Code:

- Below 1 qntl--1
- 1 to 2 qntls--2
- 2 to 4 qntls--3
- 4 to 6 qntls--4
- 6 to 8 qntls--5
- 8 to 10 qntls--6
- Above 10 qntls--7

6.2 Do you use fertilizers / pesticides?

☐

Yes-1, No-2

		Before Anna	Anna' s Intensive Phase	After Anna
	a) If Yes, From where do you Purchase Natural Fertilizers (Cow Dung)?			
	Artificial Fertilizers			
	b) From where do you Purchase Pesticides?			

6.3 Costs and income of main crops per hectare

Expenses/costs	Name of the main crops		
	1	2	3
Seeds			
Home Grown (kgs)			
Seeds Purchased (Rs.)			
Fertilizers (home manure) Kg			
Fertilizers (purchased) Rs			
Pesticides Rs.			
Labour Costs Rs.			
Tractor (owned) Rs.			
Diesel			
Tractor (Rented)			
Diesel Rs.			
Plough Rs.			
(Rented)			
(Plough Owned) Maintenance cost Rs.			
Total Costs			
Total Production			
Marketable Surplus (Kgs\Quntls Sold)			
Total Receipts			

6.4 Irrigation

	Before Anna	Anna' s Intensive Phase	After Anna
Source of Irrigation			
Tube well-1			
Private well-2			
Community well-3			
Tank-4			
River/Stream/Flow-5			
Canal -6			
Others-11			
Cost of Irrigation			
Electricity			
Government expenses			
Other miscellaneous expenses			

Sources:

- Tube Well
- I
- Private Well
- II
- Community Well
- III
- Tank
- IV
- River/Stream/Flow
- V
- Canal
- VI
- Others
- 11



6.5 Amount spent in the last year for *Kharif* and *Rabi*

Crop	Cost per Hectare		Total Cost		
	Lift Irrigation (Canal lift irrigation)- 1	Well Irrigation (Community Well)-2	Lift Irrigation (Canal lift irrigation)-1	Well Irrigation (Community Well)-2	Private Well-3
<i>Kharif</i>					
1. Bajra					
2. Jawar					
3. Pulses					
4. Oil Seeds					
5. Vegetables					
6. Onion					
<i>Rabi</i>					
1 Jawar					
2 Wheat					
3 Green Gram					
4 Groundnut					
5 Vegetable					
6 Pulses					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

6.6 Area irrigated from sources according to season	Source	Area	Source	Area	Source	Area
<i>Kharif</i> —1						
<i>Rabi</i> —2						
Summer—3						

7. Community Participation

7.1 Are you a member of any of the following groups?

☐

Yes-1, No-2

If Yes, Which of the following

Dairy Co-operative-1

Lift Irrigation-2

Well Co-operative-3

Path Sanstha-4

Multi Purpose Society-5

Tarun Mandal-6

Bhajan Mandal-7

Self Help Groups-8

Mahila Mandal-9

7.2 Do you attend the *Gram Sabha* meeting regularly?

☐

Yes—1, No- 2

Answer on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is least and 5 is most

7.3 To what extent do you agree with the decisions taken in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.4 To what extent do you take initiative to put forth your suggestions in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.5 To what extent can you influence the decisions taken in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.6 To what extent is information demanded by you given in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.7 To what extent do you give your suggestions for the agenda for discussion in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

8. Utilization of development programmes

8.1. Have you ever made your efforts to seek assistance under development programmes?  
Yes -1, No -2

8.1.1 If yes, whom did you contact  
Development officers -1  
Villager leaders -2  
Bank officials -3  
No efforts -4

8.1.2 If no, specify the reasons

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_



- 8.2. What are the difficulties you face in receiving development assistance in village?  
 Corrupt practices -1  
 Bureaucratic delay -2  
 Lack of proper guidance -3  
 Can't say, None -4
- 8.3. From which programme did you seek assistance?  
 IRDP -1 ☐  
 National Rural Employment Programme -2  
 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme -3  
 Others -4  
 No efforts -5
- 8.4. If you have received loan from development programme, then what was the value of loan benefits ? ☐  
 Below 2,500 -1  
 2,500 to 5,000 -2  
 5,000 to 10,000 -3  
 Above 10,000 - 4
- 8.5. Did you repay the loan ? ☐  
 Yes-1, No-2
- 8.5.1 If no, what are the reasons  
 1.  
 2.  
 3.  
 4

## 9. Awareness of development

- 9.1. Do you think that there is need to change the working method of agriculture in village? ☐  
 Yes-1, No-2
- 9.2. Is there any need for change in the prevailing conditions of the village? ☐  
 No need for any change -1  
 Need for rural & cottage industry -2  
 Better irrigation and agricultural extension services -3  
 Improved health, education and welfare facilities -4
- 9.3. Knowledge about rural development programmes ☐  
 Schemes under IRDP -1  
 Schemes under other development programmes -2  
 No knowledge -3
- 9.4. Knowledge about nutrition and child welfare schemes  
 Noon meal scheme -1  
 ICDS -2  
 Other child welfare programmes -3  
 No knowledge -4

APPENDIX

I. Relation to the Head of the Household

HH-1	Father-2
Mother-3	Husband-4
Wife-5	Son-6
Daughter-7	Brother-8
Sister-9	Grandson-10
Grand daughter-11	Son-in-law-12
Daughter-in-law-13	Sister-in-law-14
Niece-15	Nephew-16
Others-17	

II. Occupational Status

1.	Primary	Owner cultivator-1, Tenant cultivator-2, Agricultural labourer-3
2.	Secondary	Trader-1, Craftsman-2, Poultry-3, Dairy-4
3.	Tertiary	Salaried-1, Non-agricultural labourer-2, Professional-3
4.	Others	Retired-1, Student-2, Unemployed-3

III. Housing

	Roof	Walls	Flooring
<i>Jhopadi</i>	Grass, leaves, bamboo	Grass, leaves, bamboo	Mud
<i>Kuchha</i>	Wood, bamboo, mud	Bamboo, wood	Mud, wood, bamboo
<i>Semi-Kuchha</i>	<i>Panhali</i> , tin sheet, asbestos sheet, stone & limestone, half baked bricks	Half baked bricks, stones, cement sheets	Bricks, stone and limestone
<i>Pucca</i>	Cement, concrete	Cement concrete, bricks	Cement, mosaic tiles.

IV. Social Status (Caste)

SC: *Sutar, Chambar, Matang, Mahar*

ST:

OBC:

General: *Maratha, Marwadi*

Nomadic Tribes: *Pardi , Gopal*



## APPENDIX

### Answer on Scale of 1 to 5

#### 2.4.2 Distance of source of water from the House

Least distance-1

Maximum distance -5

#### 2.7.5 Available Health Facility

Fully Satisfied -5

Moderately Satisfied -4

Satisfied to some extent-3

Least Satisfied -2

Not at all satisfied -1

#### 4.10 Available Veterinary Services

Fully Satisfied -5

Moderately Satisfied -4

Satisfied to some extent-3

Least Satisfied -2

Not at all satisfied -1

#### 7.1 People's Participation

None-1

Very little -2

Little -3

Some times -4

Very often -5

# Questionnaire for control village

## Household Schedule

### 1. Identification Data

- 1.1 Name of the *Vasti* :
- 1.2 Schedule No. :
- 1.3 Date of Interview :
- 1.4 Name of the Investigator :

### 2. Respondent Schedule

#### 2.1 Respondent's Particulars

#### CODE

2.1.1 Name of the Respondent :-----

2.1.2 Sex (Male-1, Female-2)

2.1.3 Social Status (SC-1, ST-2, OBC-3, Gen-4, Nomadic Tribes-5, Others-11)

2.1.4 Religion  
Hindu-1, Muslim-2, Christian-3, Sikh-4, Budhist-5, Jain-6,  
Others-11

2.1.5 Status of Respondent in HH

HH (male-head) -1,  
HH (Male)-3,  
Others-11

HH (Female-head)-2  
HH (Female)-4,

#### 2.2 Household Information

2.2.1 Type of Family  
Nuclear-1, Joint -2

2.2.2 Size of Family  
Single-1  
2 to 4 - 2, 5 to 7 -3  
8 to 10 -4, 10 & Above -5

2.2.3 Nature of House  
Hut -1, *Kuccha* -2  
*Semipucca* -3, *Pucca* - 4

2.2.4 No. of Rooms  
Below 2-1, 3 to5-2  
6 to 8 - 3, 8 and Above- 4

2.2.5 Cattle shed  
Yes-1, No-2  
Location of Cattle shed  
Inside the house—1  
Outside the house—2



2.2.6

Type of fuel for cooking

Wood-1, Kerosene-2

Biogas-3, LPG-4, Electricity-5

Cowdung cakes-6, Others-11

2.2.7

Source of Domestic Lighting

Kerosene lamp -1,

Electricity light - 2, Others -11

2.2.8

Family Assets

Land - 1, Cycle - 2, Two wheeler- 3,

Four wheeler—4, Television -5,

Fridge-6, Fan—7, Tape Recorder - 8,

Radio -9, Tractor -10, Others - 11

2.3 General Information about HH members

I D C O D E	Name	Sex	Age	Relation To Head Of the Household (Use code)	Marital Status	Educational Status (Use Code)	Occupation (Use Code)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

- Education

Illiterate-1

Literate-2

Primary (1 to 4th Standard) -3

Middle (5 to 7 th Standard)-4

High School (8 to 10 th Standard)-5

Junior College (11 and 12th Standard)-6

Graduate-7

Post Graduate-8

Technical-9
- Marital Status

Married-1

Unmarried-2

Widow-3

Deserted-4

Divorced/Separated-5

2.3.1 Education

2.3.1.1 Do your children go to school?

☐

Yes-1

No-2

2.3.1.2 If No, reasons for dropout and in which standard did your child dropout of the School? Reasons for not enrolling in the school?

☐

Sr. no.	Name of the Boy/Girl	Educated up to which standard	Reasons for Drop-out of the School	Presently what work is he/she doing

Not Interested-1

Not Intelligent-2

School is not affordable-3

Marriage-4

Not considered important-5

Taking cattle for grazing-6

Household Chores-7

Other work-11

2.4 Sources of water

2.4.1 a) Drinking & Cooking

- i) Main source of water
- ii) Secondary Source of water  
Tap in house--1, Community Tap-2  
Open well--3, Tube well with motor--4,  
Hand pump—5, River canal/Stream-6  
Rainwater collection--7, Others--11

☐

b) Bathing & Washing

- i) Main source of water
- ii) Secondary Source of water  
Tap in house--1, Community Tap-2  
Open well--3, Tube well with motor--4,  
Hand pump—5, River canal/Stream-6  
Rainwater collection--7, Others--11

☐

2.4.2 Distance of the source of water from house  
Rank the answer on a scale of 1-5 where 1  
is the closest and 5 is the farthest from the house

☐



- 2.4.3 Quantity of water collected daily ☐  
 One pot (15 to 20 litres)--1, 2 to 5 pots--2  
 10 to 20 pots--3, More than 20 pots--4
- 2.4.4 a) How many trips do you make in a day to fetch water ☐  
 1 to 2 times-1, 3 to 4 times-2, 5 to 6 times-3  
 b) Time spent per day to fetch water  
 less than 15 mins-1, 15 to 30 mins-2,  
 30 mins to one hour-3, more than one hour-4, not applicable-5
- 2.4.5 Who collects and brings water to the house? ☐  
 Adult females--1, Adult males--2  
 Girl children -- 3, Male children-- 4, All/Others--11

## 2.5 Hygiene and sanitation

- 2.5.1 Does the family treat the water before drinking? ☐  
 Yes—1, No--2
- 2.5.1.1 If yes, nature of treatment  
 Boiling water—1, Alum use—2  
 Use of herbs—3, Let the dirt settle—4  
 Any other--11
- 2.5.2 What kind of toilet facility do you have? ☐  
 Open field—1, Private Toilet-2, Community Toilet-3,  
 Community open space-4, Others -11
- 2.5.2.1 Reasons for not using Private\community toilet ☐  
 1.-----  
 2.-----
- 2.5.3 What is the method of garbage disposal? ☐  
 Garbage pit/manure pit within the house premises—1  
 Garbage pit/manure pit outside the house premises—2  
 Dustbin on the street—3  
 dumping garbage on the road-4  
 Other method—11
- 2.5.4 What is the method of drainage/  
 Sewerage? ☐  
 Soak pit within the house premises-1  
 Outside premises—2  
 Leading to road side drain—3  
 No drainage--4  
 Allow the water to flow to kitchen garden-5, Any other-11

## 2.6 Information on Health

### 2.6.1 Details of health structure

I D C O D E	Did any member of your family fall sick during the past 30 days? Yes--1 No--2	What was the cause of illness/ Symptoms?	For how many days the member was sick	How serious was the illness? Very serious--1 Serious--2 Not serious--3	What kind of health care facility or health care provider did you visit?  Public Hospital--1 Private Hospital--2 Private Clinic--3 Vaidu--5 Religious Healer--6 PHC/Sub Centre -7 Others (specify)--11	What mode of transportation did you use to visit this provider?  Walking--1 Cart--2 Auto--3 Train--4 Animal--5 Others--11	What was the cost of treatment? (Medicine & Doctor's fees)	What was the cost of transportation? (round trip cost)  Rs 1 to 100 -1 101 to 200 -2 201 to 300 -3 301 to 400 -4 401 to 500 -5 500 & Above--6
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								



2.6.2 Does any member of the family have any of the following disabilities at present?

	Disorders of vision such as blindness	Disorders of hearing such as deafness	Paralysis (partial)	Paralysis (total)	Speech Defects	Dental Caries	Any other	Disabilities	Heart Diseases	Skin Diseases	TB	Weight loss
Age												
Male												
Female												
Period of illness												

• Record the period of disease in bracket

2.7	Are you aware of contraceptive methods & sterilization methods? Yes - 1, No - 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.1	If Yes, specify which of the following you use Vasectomy - 1, Tubectomy - 2 Loop - 3, Nirodh - 4, Pills (Mala-D) - 5 Others - 11	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.2	Who takes the decision about family size? Yourself - 1 Husband - 2 Parents - 3 Doctor - 4 Health Worker - 5 Others (specify) - 11	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.3	What type of health facility is available to you in the village? PHC - 1 ANM Center - 2 Private Clinic - 3 Govt. Hospital - 4 Any other (specify) - 11	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.4	Is health education given to you? Yes - 1, No - 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.4.1	If Yes, what kind of health education have you received?	
2.7.5	Are you satisfied with the services of existing health facility? Rank the answer on a scale of 1 - 5 where 5 is fully satisfied and 1 not at all satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.5.1	If not, specify the reasons 1. ----- 2. -----	
2.7.6	Immunization (for children below 5 years) Has your child been immunized (below 5 years) Yes - 1, No - 2  If yes, What has he/she been immunized against? 1. 2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7.7	Where did you go for immunizing your child? Sub-Centre - 1 PHC - 2 Private Hospital - 3 Govt. Hospital - 4 At home (by health worker) - 5 Any Other (specify) - 11	<input type="checkbox"/>



2.8 Household Income and Migration Pattern

☐

Economic Status

- 2.8.1

Employment status of the head of the HH.  
Self employed--1  
Regular job--2  
Insecure/Temporary job--3  
Daily wage labourer--4  
Occasionally employed--5  
Unemployed--6, Retired--7
- 2.8.2

No. of earning members in the family  
Male  
Female
- 2.8.3

Household's annual income from all sources  
< 5,000--1, 5,000 to 10,000--2  
10,000 to 15,000--3  
15,000 to 20,000--4  
20,000 to 30,000--5  
30,000 & Above--6
- 2.8.4

What are the sources of income?  
Main source of Income  
(Allied) Secondary source of  
income-ii

☐☐☐

Migration Information

- 2.8.5

Are you originally from this village?  
Yes – 1, No- 2
- 2.8.5.1

If yes, number of years staying in village
- 2.8.5.2

Have you ever migrated from this village and come back?  
Yes-1, No-2
- 2.8.5.3

If yes, when did you return?
- 2.8.5.4

a) Reasons of migration (out of village)  
1. -----  
2. -----  
3. -----
- 2.8.5.5

b) Reasons for migration (back to village)  
1 -----  
2 -----  
3. -----
- 2.8.5.6

How many years are you staying in the village?

☐☐☐☐☐

3. Information on Food Consumption

Food Consumption at Home

Food Stuff	Foods Consumed by Family Members (Weekly/Monthly/Annual)									Sources from which Obtained		
	Weekly			Monthly			Annually			1.Purchase from market 2.Home production 3. Exchange 4. Any other-11		
	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs	Kg	Gms	Rs
1.Cereals												
1.1 Rice												
1.2 Jawar												
1.3 Bajra												
1.4 Wheat												
2.Pulses												
2.1 Toor Dal												
2.2 Mung Dal												
2.3 Groundnut												
2.4 Til												
3. Edible Oil												
4. Milk												
4.1. Milk products												
5.Animal Foods												
6.Vegetables												
7. Leafy Vegetables												
8. Fruits (Fresh)												
9 Fruits (Dry)												
10.Sugar/Jaggery												

3.1 Household expenditure on food and non- food items

Expenditure on Items	Weekly (Rs.)	Yearly (Rs.)
1. Foods (All type)		
2. Medicine		
3. Education		
4.Fuel		
5.Electricity		
6.Transport		
7.Clothes		
8.Marriage & other ceremony		
9.Religious festival		
10.House repair		
11.Entertainment		



4	<b>Live Stock</b>			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.1	Do you possess livestock? Yes--1, No--2			
		Live stock Code		Total No. of Live stock
4.1.1	If yes, specify the no. in bracket	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Desi Cows--1,	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Cross Bred Cows--2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Buffaloes--3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Bullocks--4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Goats--5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Poultry birds--6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.2	How many of them are in milch now?			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.3	Out of total cows how many cows are Homebred-1, Mode of purchase Outright-2 Through loan scheme-3 (mention the name of the scheme)			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.4	What is the practice of feeding livestock? Grazing--1, Stall feeding--2 Market purchase--3, Any other--11			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.5	Average milk yield per day 1 to 5 lts-1, 6 to 10 lts-2 11 to 15 lts-3, 15 and above-4			
4.6	Where do sell your milk? Village milk society--1 Door to door in village--2 Outside village--3, Other (specify)--11			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.6.1	Rate of milk per litre -current			
4.7	Amount of milk for home consumption. 1 to 3 lts--1, 4 to 6 lts--2, 7 and above--3			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
4.8	Drinking water arrangement for livestock Nala-1, in the cattle shed through bucket-2, trough-3, other-11			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

4.9 What type of veterinary facility is available to you?

4.10 Are you satisfied with the services of existing veterinary facility?

Rank the answer on the scale of 1 to 5 where 5 is fully satisfied and 1 is not at all satisfied

4.10.1 If not, specify the reasons

5 Fuel wood and Fodder

		Fuel	Wood	Fodder
5.1	a) Sources of getting fuel wood b) Sources of getting fodder Forest-1, Own lands-2, Common Lands-3 Gram panchayat-4, Market purchase-5 Any other-11			
5.2	a) Who collects fuel wood? b) Who collects fodder? Men-1, Women-2, Female Children-3, Male Children-4, AllOthers -11			
5.3	a) What is the distance of travelling to get fuel wood? b) What is the distance of travelling to get fodder? Rank the answer on a scale of 1 to 5 where 5 is maximum distance and 1 is least distance			
5.4	a) Time spent to collect fuel wood. b) Time spent to collect fodder. Less than 1 hour-1, 1 to 2 hr-2, 2 to 3 hr-3, more than 3 hrs- 4			
5.5	a) Scarcity period of fuel wood b) Scarcity period of fodder Summer months-1, Summer and Winter-2 Most of the year-3, During drought-4, Other times-11			
5.6	a) Do you feel that availability of fuel wood is sufficient to meet your requirements? Yes -1, No -2 b) Do you feel that availability of fodder is sufficient to meet your requirements? Yes -1, No -2			
5.7	If not, what are the alternative ways of meeting? a) Fuel wood shortage Kerosene -1, LPG-2, Gobar/Biogas -3 Electricity -4, Any other (Cowdung cakes, Solar, Crop residue) b) Fodder shortage Purchased from the market (Specify quantity, month and price) -1 Stall feeding-2, grazing-3, others-11			



6. Agriculture and Irrigation

	Total Area (Ha.)	Unirrigated Area	Irrigated Area	Fallow land area (Ha.)
6.1 Total land holding in Ha/				
1.Owned				
2 Leased in				
3. Leased out				

Landless--1  
Below 1 Hectare--2  
1 Hectare to 2 Hectare --3  
2 Hectare to 3 Hectare --4  
3 Hectare to 4 Hectare --5  
4 Hectare to 6 Hectare --6  
6 Hectare to 8 Hectare --7  
8 Hectare to 10 Hectare --8  
10 Hectare and above—9

6.1 Cropping Pattern

A. Crop grown in <i>Kharif</i>			
	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production
1. <i>Bajra</i>			
2. <i>Jawar</i>			
3. Pulses			
4. Oil seeds			
5. Vegetables			
6. Green fodder			
7. Onion			
B. Crop grown in <i>Rabi</i>			
	Area in ha.	Irrigated Area & Production	Unirrigated Area & Production
i) <i>Jawar</i>			
ii) Wheat			
iii) Pulses			
iv) Oil seeds			
v) Vegetables			
vi) Green fodder			

C.Summer Crops			
1. Groundnut			

Area in ha. Code:

- Below 1 ha—1
- 1 to 2 ha—2
- 2 to 3 ha—3
- 3 to 4 ha—4
- 4 to 6 ha—5
- 6 to 8 ha—6
- 8 to 10 ha—7
- Above 10 ha—8

Yield in qntls Code:

- Below 1 qntl--1
- 1 to 2 qntls--2
- 2 to 4 qntls--3
- 4 to 6 qntls--4
- 6 to 8 qntls--5
- 8 to 10 qntls--6
- Above 10 qntls--7

6. 2 Do you use Fertilizers / Pesticides?      Yes-1, No-2

	a) If Yes, from where do you purchase Natural Fertilizers (Cow Dung)?	
	Artificial Fertilizers	
	b) From where do you purchase Pesticides?	

6.3 Costs and income of main crops per hectare

Expenses/costs	Name of the Main Crops		
	1	2	3
Seeds			
Home Grown (kgs)			
Seeds Purchased (Rs.)			
Fertilizers (home manure) Kg			
Fertilizers (purchased) Rs			
Pesticides Rs.			
Labour Costs Rs.			
Tractor (owned) Rs.			
Diesel			
Tractor (Rented)			
Diesel Rs.			
Plough Rs.			
(Rented)			
(Plough Owned) Maintenance cost Rs.			
Total Costs			
Total Production			
Marketable Surplus (Kgs\Quntls Sold)			
Total Receipts			



6.4 Irrigation

Source of irrigation	
Tube well-1	
Private well-2	
Community well-3	
Tank-4	
River/Stream/Flow-5	
Canal -6	
Others-11	
Cost of Irrigation	
Electricity	
Government expenses	
Other miscellaneous expenses	

Sources:

Tube Well	I
Private Well	II
Community Well	III
Tank	IV
River/Stream/Flow	V
Canal	VI
Others	11

6.5 Amount spent in the last year for *Kharif* and *Rabi*

Crop	Cost per Hectare		Total Cost		
	Lift Irrigation (Canal lift irrigation)-1	Well Irrigation (Community Well)-2	Lift Irrigation (Canal lift irrigation)-1	Well Irrigation (Community Well)-2	Private Well-3
<i>Kharif</i>					
1. <i>Bajra</i>					
2. <i>Jawar</i>					
3. Pulses					
4. Oil Seeds					
5. Vegetables					
6. Onion					
<i>Rabi</i>					
1. <i>Jawar</i>					
2. Wheat					
3. Green Gram					
4. Groundnut					
5. Vegetable					
6. Pulses					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

6.6 Area irrigated from sources according to season	Source	Area	Source	Area	Source	Area
<i>Kharif</i> —1						
<i>Rabi</i> —2						
Summer—3						



7. Community participation

7.1 Are you a member of any of the following groups?

☐

- Yes-1, No-2
- If Yes, Which of the following
- Dairy Co-operative-1
- Lift Irrigation-2
- Well Co-operative-3
- Path Sanstha-4
- Multi Purpose Society-5
- Tarun Mandal-6
- Bhajan Mandal-7
- Self Help Groups-8
- Mahila Mandal-9

7.2 Do you attend the *Gram Sabha* meeting regularly?

☐

Yes—1, No- 2

Answer on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is least and 5 is most

7.3 To what extent do you agree with the decisions taken in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.4 To what extent do you take initiative to put forth your suggestions in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.5 To what extent can you influence the decisions taken in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.6 To what extent is information demanded by you given in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

7.7 To what extent do you give your suggestions for the agenda for discussion in the *Gram Sabha*?

☐

## 8. Utilization of development programmes

8.1. Have you ever made efforts to seek assistance under development programmes?

Yes -1, No -2

8.1.1 If yes, whom did you contact

Development officers -1

Villager leaders -2

Bank officials -3

No efforts -4

8.1.2 If no, specify the reasons

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

8.2. What are the difficulties you face in receiving development assistance in village?

Corrupt practices -1

Bureaucratic delay -2

Lack of proper guidance -3

Can't say, None -4

8.3. From which programme did you seek assistance ?

IRDP -1

National Rural Employment Programme -2

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme -3

Others -4

No efforts -5

8.4. If you have received loan from development programme, then what was the value of loan benefits?

Below 2,500 -1

2,500 to 5,000 -2

5,000 to 10,000 -3

Above 10,000 -4

8.5. Did you repay the loan?

Yes-1, No-2

8.5.1 If no, what are the reasons

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



## 9. Awareness of development

9.1. Do you think that there is a need to change the working method of agriculture in the village? ☐

Yes-1, No-2

9.2. Is there any need to change the prevailing conditions of the village? ☐

No need for any change -1

Need for rural & cottage industry -2

Better irrigation and agricultural extension services -3

Improved health, education and welfare facilities -4

9.3. Knowledge about rural development programmes ☐

Schemes under IRDP -1

Schemes under other development programmes -2

No knowledge -3

9.4. Knowledge about nutrition and child welfare schemes ☐

Noon meal scheme -1

ICDS -2

Other child welfare programmes -3

No knowledge -4

APPENDIX 3

I. Relation to the Head of the Household

HH-1	Father-2
Mother-3	Husband-4
Wife-5	Son-6
Daughter-7	Brother-8
Sister-9	Grandson-10
Grand daughter-11	Son-in-law-12
Daughter-in-law-13	Sister-in-law-14
Niece-15	Nephew-16
Others-17	

II. Occupational Status

1.	Primary	Owner cultivator-1, Tenant cultivator-2, Agricultural labourer-3
2.	Secondary	Trader-1, Craftsman-2, Poultry-3, Dairy-4
3.	Tertiary	Salaried-1, Non-agricultural labourer-2, Professional-3
4.	Others	Retired-1, Student-2, Unemployed-3

III. Housing

	Roof	Walls	Flooring
<i>Jhopadi</i>	Grass, leaves, bamboo	Grass, leaves, bamboo	Mud
<i>Kuchha</i>	Wood, bamboo, mud	Bamboo, wood	Mud, wood, bamboo
<i>Semi-Kuchha</i>	<i>Panhali</i> , tin sheet, asbestos sheet, stone & limestone, half baked bricks	Half baked bricks, stones, cement sheets	Bricks, stone and limestone
<i>Pucca</i>	Cement, concrete	Cement concrete, bricks	Cement, mosaic tiles.

IV. Social Status (Caste)

SC: *Sutar, Chambar, Matang, Mahar*

ST:

OBC:

General: *Maratha, Marwadi*

Nomadic Tribes: *Pardi, Gopal*



Answer on Scale of 1 to 5

2.4.2 Distance of the Source of water from the House

Least distance-1

Maximum distance -5

2.7.5 Available Health Facility

Fully Satisfied -5

Moderately Satisfied -4

Satisfied to some extent-3

Least Satisfied -2

Not at all satisfied -1

4.10 Available Veterinary Services

Fully Satisfied -5

Moderately Satisfied -4

Satisfied to some extent-3

Least Satisfied -2

Not at all satisfied -1

7.1 People's Participation

None-1

Very little -2

Little -3

Some times -4

Very often -5

**Grampanchayat Office Ralegan Siddhi  
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar**

**Yearwise Credit-Debit Table**

Sr. No	Years	Credit	Debit
1.	1990-91	13768.00	11210.00
2.	1991-92	13461.00	14061.15
3.	1992-93	13769.83	13334.75
4.	1993-94	23683.85	19280.08
5.	1994-95	40738.80	44185.35
6.	1995-96	24032.05	25909.85
7.	1996-97	328199.45	224394.30
8.	1997-98	374446.95	461679.00
9.	1998-99	245295.90	202079.00
10.	1999-2000	171726.00	218672.00
11.	2000-2001	228677.00	209282.00



1992-93

Name of Person	Sex	Card No.	Income	Land Area	Caste	Grant received	Month/Year	Purpose	Loan Sanction	Grant	Total Aid given	Name of Bank
Gangubai Chander Gadkar	F	68	2000/-	Nil	S.C	4167/-	12/93	Fishery	867/-	833/-	1700/-	Bank of Mah.
Leelabai Changdev Rokade	F	67	2443/-	Nil	S.C	4167/-	12/93	Fishery	667/-	533/-	1700/-	Bank of Mah.
Sukhdev Sitaram Phatagade	M	39	4205/-	2.18	Other	--	12/93	-	22500/-	7500/-	30,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Laxman Dhondiba Umap	M	99	2892/-	--	S.C	4000/-	4/92	-	1600/-	1000/-	26,00/-	Bank of Mah.
Bhaguji Hari Mapari	M	31	4185/-	0.91	Other	562/-	4/92	Bullock Cart	6667/-	3333/-	10,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Chandrabhaga Appa Hajare	F	59	2100/-	1.00	Other	--	3/93	Bullock Cart	6000/-	4000/-	10,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Maruti Kuma Mapari	M	6	2642/-	0.81	Other	25,00/-	3/93	Well Digging	4500/-	1500/-	6000/-	Bank of Mah.

1993-94

Vithabai Janaji Sherkar	F	102	720	Nil	Caste	--	8/93	Fishery	6000/-	6000/-	12000/-	Bank of Mah.
Janabai Dagadu Pathare	F	54	3412/-	2-45	Other	3075	11/93	Buffalo	15675	1925/-	17600/-	Bank of Mah.
Chiman Gopi Jadhav	M	73	1800/-	Nil	S.C	1660/-	11/93	Goat Farming	4417/-	4333/-	8750/-	Bank of Mah.
Abba Kondiba Lalde	M	98	4120/-	0.17	Other	---	11/93, 12/94	Crossbred Cows	14167/-	2833	17,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Gangaram Tatyaba Pathare	M	53	1992/-	2.38	Other	700/-	12/93	Bullock Pair	12000/-	2160/-	14167/-	Sahakari Bank
Santosh Baban Dasare	M	121	4000/-	0.12	Other	800/-	12/93	Crossbred Cows	9750/-	3250/-	13,000/-	Bank of Mah.
									6534/-	3266/-	9800/-	Bank of Mah.

1994-95

Person	Name of	Sex	Card No.	Income	Land Area	Caste	Grant received	Month/Year	Purpose	Loan Sanction	Grant	Total Aid given	Name of Bank
Dagdu S. Mapari		M	83	1115/-	2.58	Other	667/-	9/94	Well Digging	20667/-	4333/-	25,000/-	Sahakari Bank
Maruti Baburao Hazare		M	113	1000/-	0.17	Other	2967/-	9/94	Crossbred Cows	6467/-	2023/-	8490/-	Sahakari Bank
Kantabai Maruti Hazare		F											
Vithal Govind Mapari		M	84	1700/-	2.45	Other	667/-	11/94	Crossbred Cows	15833/-	2167/-	18,000/-	Sahakari Bank
Bhika Dhondiba Bhosale		M	12	600/-	Nil	Other	3967/-	1/95	Barber	3966/-	1034/-	5,000/-	Sahakari Bank
Baban Pandharinath Pathare		M	65	1967/-	1.91	Other	---	1/95	Crossbred Cows	17500/-	2500/-	20,000/-	Sahakari Bank



1995-96

Sada Sambha Mapari	M	85	3853/-	1.65	Other	--	6/95	Crossbred Cows	6750/-	2250/-	9000/-	Sahakari Bank
Vithal Govind Mapari	M	84	1340/-	1.40	Other	2834/-	7/95	Crossbred Cows	11501/-	2166/-	13,667/-	Bank of Mah.
Vithal Dattu Pote	M	16	2146/-	---	Other	4100/-	9/95	Grocery Shop	9600/-	1900/-	11,500/-	Bank of Mah.
Laxman Thaka Ugale	M	112	1040/-	0.69	Other	2660/-	9/95	Crossbred Cows	15667/-	2333/-	18,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Badambai Sampat Bhalekar	F	120	1050/-	--	--	2450/-	11/95	Sewing Machine	5400/-	2600/-	8,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Latabai Dagdu Awari	F	140	1000/-	--	--	1800/-	1/96	Sewing Machine	6800/-	3200/-	10,000/-	Bank of Mah.

1996-97

Baban Pandharinath Panse	M	65	1967/-	Small	Other	2500/-	3/96	Crossbred Cows	12510/-	2100/-	15,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Kisan Narsu Kadam	M	20	1618/-	1.45	Other	2000/-	1/97	Bullock Pair	6000/-	3000/-	9,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Sitaram Bhau Pote	M	14	2756/-	--	Caste	2000/-	2/97	Fishery	4000/-	4000/-	8,000/-	Bank of Mah.
Pandharinath Bhau Mapari	M	142	1900/-	0.21	Other	--	--	Crossbred Cows	13000/-	5000/-	18,000/-	No Loan taken
Mohan Bhau Mapari	M	126	3500/-	0.21	Other	--	--	Crossbred Cows	13000/-	5000/-	18,000/-	No Loan taken



**Grants given by Agricultural Department from the year 1980-81  
onwards under various schemes**

**Information Ralegan Siddhi, Taluka Parner**

Sr. No	Year	Name of Scheme	Details of Funds giving grant			No.of Beneficiaries
			Govt.	Zilla Parishad	Credit Society	
1.	1980-81	Biogas Scheme	--	17000	--	17
2.	1981-82	Biogas Scheme	--	4000	--	4
3.	1982-83	Biogas Scheme	1550	800	--	1
4.	1983-84	Seeds and biofertilizers	--	--	--	234
5.	1984-85	Seeds and biofertilizers	--	--	--	315
6.	1985-86	Seeds and biofertilizers	--	---	--	124
7.	1985-86	Free distribution equipments	6500	---	--	50
8.	1986-87	Free distribution equipment	15382	--	--	113
9.	1986-87	Supply of modified Agri. equipment	3500	--	--	8
10.	1987-88	Free distribution	2560	--	--	128
11.	1987-88	Agricultural Equipment	2900	--	--	29
12.	1987-88	Supply of modified Agri. equipment	4020	--	--	7
13.	1987-88	Insecticide	2600	--	--	126
14.	1988-89	Special caste programme	26765	--	--	3
15.	1988-89	Grant for Drip Irrigation scheme	667206	--	--	50
16.	1988-89	Insecticide	700	--	--	40
17.	1988-89	Modified Agri. equipment	1500	--	--	4
18.	1989-90	Insecticide	1300	--	--	60
19.	1989-90	Modified Agri. equipment	495	--	--	2
20.	1990-91	Insecticide	320	--	--	20
21.	1990-91	Oil seed programme	931	--	--	2
22.	1991-92	Distribution of Minicates Seeds	--	--	--	194
23.	1991-92	Rizobian Biofertilizer	--	--	--	4
24.	1991-92	Insecticide	2025	--	--	50
25.	1992-93	Distribution of Minicates seeds	--	--	--	69
26.	1992-93	Insecticide	1090	--	--	15
26a.	1992-93	Special caste programme	9630	--	--	1
27.	1993-94	Distribution of Minicates Seeds	--	--	--	69
28.	1993-94	Rizobian (Insecticide)	275	--	--	50
29.	1993-94	Insecticide	3000	--	--	40
29b.	1993-94	Different schemes	4500	--	--	1
30.	1994-95	Distribution of Minicates Seeds	--	--	--	60
31.	1994-95	Rizobian (Insecticide)	138	--	--	5
32.	1994-95	P.S.B.	200	--	--	25
33.	1994-95	Distribution of Zinc Phosphate	200	--	--	100
34.	1995-96	Distribution of Minicates Seeds	--	--	--	20
35.	1995-96	Rizobian (Insecticide)	220	--	--	40
36.	1995-96	P.S.B	300	--	--	40
37.	1996-97	Distribution of <u>Minicates</u> Seeds	--	--	--	20
38.	1996-97	P.S.B	840	--	--	60



## Ralegan Siddhi Urjagram scheme

1.	1988-89	Collective Biogas-1	2,25,000
2.	1988-89	Solar street light-10	1,60,000
3.	1988-89	Solar water heater-1	1,25,000
4.	1988-89	Collective solar cooker-3	12,000
5.	1988-89	Solar street light-1	35,000
6.	1988-89	Solar pumping system-1	60,000
7.	1988-89	Biogas-1	35,000
8.	1988-89	Modified Chullas-150	6,300
9.	1988-89	Windmill-1	10,000
10.	1988-89	Individual Solar cooker-2	16,00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,69,900</b>

### Schemes implemented

(Foundation and beginning is shown in the bracket)

1. Tube well (1972-76)
2. Soak pits (1975-84)
3. Prohibition on liquor/ *Tamashas* (1976)
4. Renovation of the temple/prohibition for animal sacrifice (1976)
5. Nursery (1976)
6. Collective marriage/Ban on dowry (1976)
7. Collective lunch (1976)
8. Grain bank (1976)
9. Collective farming (1977-78)
10. *Sant Nilobaray Vidyalaya*/rooms for school (1979)
11. *Sant Yadavbaba* Hostel (1979)
12. Morning parade (from the year 1979)
13. Organizations:
  1. *Sant Yadavbaba Tarun Mandal* (1979-80)
  2. *Mahila Mandal* (1979-80)
  3. Multipurpose Cooperative Society (1980)
  4. *Sant Yadavbaba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal* (1979)
  5. *Bal Dindi* (1983-84)
  6. *Haripath* classes (1980-81)
14. Eradication of untouchability (1980)
15. Cooperative water supply society (1980-86)
  1. *Shri. Yadavbaba Sah. Water supply Yojana*
  2. *Shri. Sant Dyaneshwar Sah. Water supply Yojana*
  3. *Shri Sant Tukaram Sahakari Water supply Yojana*
  4. *Padmavati Sahakari Water supply Yojana*



5. *Gautam Sahakari* Water supply *Yojana*

6. *Krishna Sah.* Water supply *Yojana* (lift *Yojana*)

16. Collection of milk Centre (1980)
17. *Nāvjeevan* Library (1980)
18. *Swami Vivekanand Yogasan* classes (1980)
19. Bank of Maharashtra, Establishment of Ralegan branch (Dec. 1982)
20. Helping for private wells, bullock cart, business help
21. Subcentre (Primary Health) (1982)
22. House schemes for backward classes (3 members) (1982-83)
23. Smokeless *chullahs* (1982-83)
24. Stitching class (1984)
25. Social forestry (1982-86)
26. Agricultural equipment (1982)
27. Started new S.T. services (Ralegan-Parner) (1982-83)
28. Ban on grazing
29. Primary health centres for animals (April 1983)
30. Wind mill (1983-84)
31. Mayers Pump - (Bore well) (1983)
32. Common latrine (1983-84)
33. Common bathroom (1983-84)
34. House schemes for backward classes (9 members). (1983-84)
35. School nursery (1983-84)
36. Poultry (1983-84)
37. Soil conservation scheme
38. *Ber* culture scheme
39. Benaaur *Yojana* office (1984-85)
40. Padmavati nursery (1983-84)
41. Horticulture (1983-86)
42. Padmavati garden (December 1986)
43. Hostel water supply scheme (December 1986)
44. Common Tempo (August 1986)
45. Common Compost fertilizer plant (May 1987)

## Statistics

Total investment

Investment by Government

Social welfare, N.R.E.P. and grants given under other schemes

Annual grants given under I.R.D.P.

Beneficiaries and grant for S.C. and other communities under different schemes

Percolation tank, Soil conservation

Social forestry and bore wells

Expenditure of wells

Investment of Bank of Mah. and Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank

Investment by Voluntary Organizations

Villager's investment (*Shramadaan* and actual expenditure)

Investment by Anna

Total Annual income and Per capita income

Collective Lift Irrigation scheme implemented

Area wise agri. production and income: Comparative Study

a) *Kharif* Season

b) *Rabi* Season

Investment done for the development of Harijan Community

Relations between I.R.D.P. and Ralegan

Expected income from social forestry

Couples for voluntary family planning operations

Map- Ralegan Siddhi

### *Total Investment*

*1975-76 to 1985-86*

Sr. No	Details	Amount of Investment	Percentage
1.	Government	47,36,252-00	41.5
2.	Bank of Maharashtra	40,78,000-00	35.7
3.	Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank	1,70,000-00	1.5
4.	Voluntary Organizations	10,07,000-00	8.8
5.	Villagers (actual expenditure & by <i>Shramadaan</i> )	13,42,100-00	11.7
6.	Anna Hazare	87,000-00	0.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,14,20,352-00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### *Investment by Government*

Sr. No.	Year	Name of Scheme	Total amount	Percentage
a.	1975 to 1987	Grant given under social welfare and other N.R.E.P. scheme	21,52,343-00	45.5
b.	1980 to 85-86	Grants under I.R.D.P	2,99,628-00	6.3
c.	1975 to	Percolation Tank, Soil Conservation, Social Forestry, Expenditure on Wanalika wells	22,84,281-45	48.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>47,36,252-45</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Grants given under Social welfare, N.R.E.P. and other schemes**

Sr. No	Year	Name of Scheme	Amount of Grant (Rs.)
1.	1975-76	New school Room 1	10,865-00
2.	1976-77	School room 2	19,000-00
3.	1978-79	Electricity Pump (one horse power)	3,000-00
	1979-80	Collective well	20,000-00
4.	1980-81	Oil engine on collective well	5,000-00
5.	1981-82	House Building (one person)	2,000-00
6.	1981-82	Sewing machine (one person)	775-00
7.	1981-82	Agri. equipment ( <i>Mahila Mandal</i> )	5,000-00
8.	1982-83	Maintenance of <i>Harijan</i> Hall (Making of Tiles)	1,000-00
9.	1982-83	S.C. Housing scheme (three persons)	21,000-00
10.	1982-83	Oil engine and digging of well (one person)	10,500-00
11.	1983-84	<i>Harijan vasti</i> improvement scheme ( 5 Latrine, 5 Bathroom, 1 mayers pump)	50,000-00
12.	1983-84	High School building (one room)	16,700-00
13.	1983-84	Collective well digging	5,000-00
14.	1983-84	N.R.E.P Housing scheme (For S.C)	1,07,171-00
15.	1984-85	Hostel for Backward students	5,98,000-00
16.	1984-85	<i>Parishramalaya</i> (Library and <i>Grampanchayat</i> Office)	17,872-00
17.	1985-86	Subcentre (Primary Health)	90,000-00
18.	1985-86	Training and visit scheme ( <i>Benaur</i> scheme) office building	75,000-00
19.	1985-86	Common Tempo ( by the name of Padmavati water society for the transportation of agri. production)	45,000-00
20.	1985-86	Social Forestry Donation (By West land development)	1,00,000-00
21.	1981-86	Under Sanjay Gandhi Self sufficiency scheme	12,000-00
22.	1982-86	Sanjay Gandhi Aid scheme (for 6 persons)	12,960-00
23.	Aug. 1986	Krishna Co-operative water supply scheme (lift)	9,00,000-00
24.	Nov. 1986	Hostel's Water supply scheme for backward class students	8,000-00
25.	Oct. 86- Dec. 86	Grants given during three months (no details)	16,500
		<b>Total</b>	<b>21,52,343-00</b>



*Year wise Grants given under I.R.D.P Scheme*

Sr. No	Year	Details	Total Beneficiary	S.C Beneficiary	Grants given		
					Average amount for S.C	For Other communities	Total Grant
1.	1980-81	Old well Repair	1	1	1250-00	--	1250-00
		Electricity motor engine	4	2	2777-50	2777-50	5555-00
		Pipe Line	3	1	1572-00	3144-00	4716-00
		Collective pipe line	4	4	5700-00	--	5700-00
		Milk giving cattle (Jersey cows, goats, lamb)	45	6	6000-00	27890-00	33890-00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17299-50</b>	<b>33811-50</b>	<b>51111-00</b>
2.	1981-82	New well	2	--	--	5000-00	5000-00
		Old well repair	1	--	--	1666-00	1666-00
		Oil engine/Electric motor	2	--	--	2666-00	2666-00
		Milk giving cattle (Jersey cows, goats, lamb)	2	--	--	2500-00	2500-00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11832-00</b>	<b>11832-00</b>

*Beneficiaries & Grants to Schedule Caste and other communities*

Sr. No	Year	Details	Total Beneficiaries	S.C Beneficiaries	Grants given		
					Average amount for S.C	For Other communities	Total Grant
3.	1982-83	Collective well/Pipe line	14	2	8487-85	50927-15	59415-00
		Milk giving cattle	5	--	--	2500-00	2500-00
		Business	3	2	6660-00	3330-00	9990-00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15147-85</b>	<b>56757-15</b>	<b>71905-00</b>
4.	1983-84	New well	2	1	8750-00	8750-00	17500-00
		Old well	1	--	--	1667-00	1667-00
		Bullock & Bullock cart	5	--	--	4355-00	4355-00
		Electric motor	1	1	1667-00	--	1667-00
		Milk giving cattle	3	1	1333-00	2666-00	3999-00
		Business	2	2	460-00	--	460-00
		Poultry Farming	10	2	1308-20	5232-80	6541-00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13518-20</b>	<b>22670-80</b>	<b>33189-00</b>
5.	1984-85	New well	4	--	--	7200-00	7200-00
		Collective well	28	7	18550-00	68383-00	86933-00
		Bullock & Bullock cart	3	--	--	2475-00	2475-00



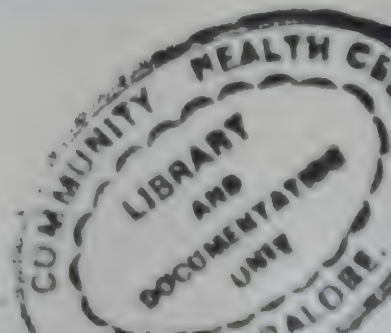
### Beneficiaries & Grants to Schedule Caste and other communities

Sr. No	Year	Details	Total Beneficiaries	S.C Beneficiaries	Grants given		
					Average amount for S.C (Rs.)	For Other communities (Rs.)	Total Grant (Rs.)
	--	Electric motor	1	--	--	2000-00	2000-00
			--	--	--	500-00	500-00
		Business & Industry	2	--	--	1676-00	1676-00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18,550-00</b>	<b>82,234-00</b>	<b>1,00,784-00</b>
6.	1985-86	Repair of old well	2	--	--	5208-00	5208-00
		Electric motor	1	--	--	1250-00	1250-00
		Bullock & Bullock cart	1	--	--	933-00	933-00
		Poultry Farming	1	--	--	3333-00	3333-00
		Business (Grocery Shop, Hotel etc.)	1	--	--	583-00	853-00
		Loans given in the period of three months Oct.1986-Dec.1986.	10	5	8250-00	8250-00	16500-00
	<b>Dec. 1986</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8250-00</b>	<b>19557-00</b>	<b>27,807-00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>App. Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>72765-00</b>	<b>226862-00</b>	<b>299627-00</b>

### Percolation Tank, Soil conservation, Social forestry and expenditure on Tube well (1972-1986)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Year	Name of the Dept.	Total expenditure done (Rs.)
1.	Percolation Tank	1972-1976	Scarcity Dept.	1,59,611
		1976-1983	Small Irrigation Dept.	4,35,000
		1983-1986	Employment Guarantee Scheme	2,88,664
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,83,275</b>
2.	27. Nalla Bunding	1983-1983	Soil conservation Dept.	5,97,000
	Land levelling (167.73 Hectares)	1983-1986	Soil conservation Dept.	5,14,000
	Grazing Land & Forest Development (101.60 Hectares)	1983-1986	Soil conservation Dept.	1,45,000
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,56,000</b>
3.	Tree plantation	1983	Social Forestry	14,662
		1984	Social Forestry	3036
		1985	Social Forestry	2309
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,007</b>
4.	Tube wells (8)	1975-76-1985-86	Zilla Parishad	1,25,000
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,25,000</b>
			<b>Gross Total</b>	<b>22,84,282</b>

Ref : 1) Information given by *Laghu Patbandhare* (small flow irrigation) officers  
2) Soil conservation & Social forestry Dept's report  
3) Information given by *Gramsevak*





**Investment by Bank of Maharashtra & Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank  
(1980 to 1986)**

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Beneficiaries	Loan given (Rs.)
<b>A.</b>	<b>General Schemes</b>		
1.	Electric Motor	6	35,000
2.	Well Pipe line	23	2,09,000
3.	Gobar Gas	22	1,37,000
4.	Tractor	02	2,05,000
5.	Fruit Garden (Private)	03	14,000
6.	Crop Loan	10	35,000
7.	Bullock & Bullock Cart	05	15,000
8.	Goat	02	4,000
9.	Dairy (Jersey Cow)	33	3,72,000
10.	Collective Tempo	--	75,000
11.	Lift Scheme	103	15,03,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>26,04,000</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Under I.R.D.P.</b>		
1.	Electric Motor/Oil Engine	10	72,000
2.	Well Pipe line	15	1,38,000
3.	Collective Well (Four)	40	3,93,000
4.	Poultry	10	20,000
5.	Lambs	10	35,000
6.	Bullock Cart	22	67,000
7.	Dairy (Jersey Cow)	38	1,44,000
8.	Loans given in three months period Oct.-Dec. 1986 (Details are not available)	10	50,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>9,19,000</b>

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	No. of Account Holders	Loan granted
<b>C.</b>	<b>Other Reasons</b>		
1.	Traditional Carpenter or cobbler business, marriages, illness, fodder etc.	70	5,50,000
2.	Free Janta Biogas (For Harijan)	--	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>5,55,000</b>
<b>Total Addition</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>40,78,000</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Investment by Ahmednagar Sahakari Bank</b>		
1.	Crop, Electric Motor, Engine, Well, Bullock Fodder, Pipe line, Agri. equipment etc.	150	1,70,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>1,70,000</b>
<b>Total Addition</b>		<b>581</b>	<b>42,48,000</b>

Ref : 1) Information given by Bank of Maharashtra Officers from Ralegan Siddhi & Koregaon Bhima branch.  
2) Information given by secretaries of different societies (Regarding Ahmednagar Bank).



**Investment by Voluntary Organizations  
(1975-76 to 1985-86)**

Sr. No	Name of the Organization	Nature of Investment	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Rural Welfare Board (Sir Dorabji Tata Trust)	Cattle Food, <i>Nalla Bunding</i> , Wells (Repair & New digging) Tree plantation, Nursery, Health etc.	3,00,000
2.	Catholic Relief	<i>Nalla Bunding</i> , For new & old wells implementation of food for work programme	5,00,000
3.	<i>Khadi Gramudyog Sangha</i>	Grant for Gobar Gas	42,000
4.	Rotary Club	One bore well & tube well	12,000
5.	Phirodia Trust	Expenditure for cattle care clinic & hostel repair - serially- 20,000 & 1,00,000	1,20,000
6.	Allahabad Technical Institute	Wind Mill	12,000
7.	<i>Harijan Seva Sangha</i>	Nursery from 1980 monthly 250 Rupees.	18,000
8.	Tagare tai, Mumbai	Toys for Nursery	3,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10,07,000</b>

\* Both the Organizations Tata Trust, Catholic Relief Service have borne 20% expenditure on Ralegan out of total expenditure done for 15 villages.

Ref : 1) Project report of Rural Welfare Board, Year 1972-1985  
2) Book by Balasaheb Bharde "Gramkranti & Actual krantigram"  
3) Pisara- Feb, 1983  
4) Information by Anna Hazare

**Investment of Villagers (Shramadaan & Actual Expenditure)**

Sr. No	Year	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs.)
		<b>A. Shramadaan</b>	
1.	1976-77	Renovation of Shri. Sant Yadavbaba Temple	90,000
2.	1979-82	15 Rooms for School	1,00,000
3.	1982-83	Hall for Harijans	500
4.	1980-86	Five collective wells	1,27,200
5.	1982-86	Primary Health Centre for Animals	25,000
6.	1983-84	Improvement of Harijan Vasti (Latrine, Bathroom etc.)	10,000
7.	1983-84	Houses for Backward Class( Nine rooms)	54,000
8.	1984-85	Hostel for Backward Class students	5,72,000
9.	1984-85	<i>Parishramalaya</i>	17,000
10.	1984-85	Nursery Building	10,000
11.	1985-86	Krishna Water Supply	3,00,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13,05,700</b>
		<b>b. Actual Expenditure</b>	
12.	1977-78	Expenditure for collective marriages, utensils, loud speaker, lighting materials etc.	15,000
13.	1981-82	Pipe, burner etc for <i>Janta Biogas</i>	1,400
14.	1983-84	For windmill	5,000
15.	1986 Oct.	Independent kitchen for Hostel	12,000
16.	1986. Dec.	Water Supply for Hostel	3,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>36,400</b>
	<b>Gross Total</b>		<b>13,42,100</b>

Ref - Information given by Anna and Gramsevak

**Investment by Anna**  
( 1971, 1975 to 1986)

Sr. No	Details	Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Painting of the Temple	For painting village Goddess Temple Padmavati in 1971	3,000
2.	Military Service Pension Fund	Expenditure for renovating Shri Sant Yadavbaba Temple	20,000
3.	Two acres of land for the hostel	Land cost Rs.4,000 per acre	8,000
4.	10 acres of land received from Military donated to the village for social forestry	Land cost Rs.4,000 per acre	40,000
5.	Amount received from Military for repairing of the land	Expenditure for village development (No details)	16,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>87,000</b>

Ref : 1. Information given by Anna's brother  
2. Anna's speech  
3. "Pisara" Feb. 1983

**Overall Annual Income & Per Capita Income**  
(1975-76 and 1985-86)

Sr. No	Details	1975-76 Income (Rs.)	Percentage	1985-86	Percentage
1.	Net income generated from Agri. Production	3,45,910	85	31,72,678	74
2.	Profit generated from other business	12,000	3	36,000	1
3.	Income generated out of salaried job	48,000 (20 person on an average of Rs.200/- per month)	12	10,80,000 (90 person on an average Rs.1000/- per month)	25
		4,05,910	100	42,88,687	100
4.	Per capita income	271	--	2,257	--

Ref : Panchayat Samiti Krishi Pandhari Report



*Collective lift irrigation schemes implemented*

Co-operative water supply schemes	Members	BPL	Loan (Rs.)	Grant (Rs.)			Total Loan Grant (Rs.) 4+7+8		Average Shramadaan (Rs.)	Total (Rs.) 8+9	Irrigated Area	Location
				Govt.		C.R.S	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Shri. Sant Yadavbaba	7	6	56900	22090	11670		33760	90660	18200	108860	35	Awati Farm
Shri. Sant Dyneshwar	13	9	30870	14840	6332		21172	52042	10000	62042	12	Behind Animal Care Centre
Shri. Sant Tukaram	14	9	59200	22365	12140		34505	93705	19000	112705	45	Near Windmill
Padmavati	26	22	199800	68383	40970		109353	309153	64000	373153	125	Near Padmavati Temple
Gautam	10	7	52000	18550	10660		29210	81210	16000	97210	35	Hadli collective farming
Total	103	53	398770	146228	81772		228000	626770	127200	753970	252	
Krishna (Lift)	103	(No details)	1503075	900000	Not Applicable		900000	2403075	300000	2703075	525	3 k.m. to the south of Ralegan Siddhi
Total	173	53	1901845	1046228	81772		1128000	3029845	427200	3457045	777	--

**Ref:**

1. As per information given by Bank of Maharashtra, Ralegan and Koregaon Bhima Branch Officers
2. *Vivid Seva Sahakari Society Ralegan Record.*
3. Brochure published by *Panchayat Samiti* on Ralegan
4. Aid given by Catholic Relief Service, Mumbai through Tata Trust Mumbai.



**Area wise agriculture production & income: Comparative Study (1985-86 & 1975-76)**  
**(a) Kharif Season**

Area wise Production & Income	(Area) Hectare			App. Production per Hectare (quintals)		Total Production (quintals)			Income generated per quintal (Rs.)		Total Income (Rs.)
	Non- irrigat ed	Irrig ated	Total	Non- irrigat ed	Irrigated	Non- irrigat ed	Irrigat ed	Total	Non- irrigated	Irrigated	Non- irrigated
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
<i>Bajra</i>	60 (240)	150 (20)	210 (260)	5 (3)	15 (9)	300 (720)	2250 (180)	2550 (738)	120 (100)	120 (100)	36000 (72000)
Hybrid <i>Jawar</i>	-- (--)	2 (3)	2 (3)	-- (--)	25 (20)	-- (--)	50 (60)	50 (60)	-- (--)	110 (90)	-- (--)
Pulses	55 (60)	15 (--)	55 (60)	10 (7)	-- (--)	550 (420)	-- (--)	550 (420)	270 (210)	-- (--)	148500 (88200)
Vegetables	-- (--)	60 (2)	60 (2)	-- (--)	25 (10)	-- (--)	1500 (20)	1500 (20)	-- (--)	400 (200)	-- (--)
Oil Seeds	3 (20)	15 (1)	18 (21)	8 (4)	15 (7)	24 (80)	225 (7)	249 (87)	320 (230)	360 (--)	7680 (18400)
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 (320)</b>	<b>227 (26)</b>	<b>345 (346)</b>	<b>23 (14)</b>	<b>80 (46)</b>	<b>874 (1220)</b>	<b>4025 (267)</b>	<b>4899 (1487)</b>	<b>710 (540)</b>	<b>990 (390)</b>	<b>192180 (178600)</b>

Ref : Figures for year 1975-76 are given in the bracket & Figures out of the bracket are for the year 1985-86

Total Income (Rs.)		Production per Hectare		Total expenditure done so far (Rs.)			Net profits generated		
Irrigated	Total	Non- irrigated	Irrigated	Non- irrigated	Irrigated	Total	Non- irrigated	Irrigated	Total
2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
270000 (18000)	306000 (90000)	120 (80)	240 (100)	7200 (19200)	38000 (2000)	28200 (21200)	26600 (52800)	234000 (16000)	260600 (68800)
5500 (5400)	5500 (5400)	-- (--)	300 (150)	-- (--)	600 (450)	600 (450)	-- (--)	4900 (4950)	4900 (4950)
-- (--)	148500 (88200)	180 (120)	-- (--)	9900 (7200)	-- (--)	9900 (7200)	138600 (81000)	-- (--)	138600 (81000)
72000 (1610)	79680 (20010)	280 (150)	320 (210)	840 (3000)	4800 (210)	5820 (3210)	6840 (15400)	67200 (1400)	74040 (16800)
600000 (4000)	600000 (4000)	-- (--)	4000 (1000)	-- (--)	240000 (2000)	240000 (2000)	-- (--)	360000 (2000)	360000 (2000)
947500 (29010)	1139680 (207610)	580 (350)	4860 (1460)	17940 (29400)	281400 (--)	299340 (34060)	172040 (149200)	666100 (24350)	838140 (173550)



**Area wise agriculture production & income: Comparative Study (1985-86 & 1975-76)**  
(a) Rabi Season

Area wise Production & Income	(Area) Hectare			App. Production per Hectare (quintals)		Total Production (quintals)			Income generated per quintal (Rs.)		Total Income (Rs.)
Name of the Crop	Non- irrigated	Irrigat ed	Total	Non- irrigat ed	Irrigat ed	Non- irrigated	Irrigated	Total	Non- irrigate d	Irrigat ed	Non- irrigated
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
Modified Jawar	90 (320)	250 (50)	340 (370)	6 (2)	20 (10)	540 (640)	5000 (500)	5540 (1140)	210 (120)	210 (120)	113400 (76800)
Wheat	7 (12)	23 (1)	30 (13)	3 (2)	20 (13)	21 (24)	460 (13)	481 (37)	240 (180)	240 (180)	-- (4320)
Pulses	-- (20)	9 (--)	9 (20)	-- (6)	12 (--)	-- (120)	100 (--)	108 (120)	-- (220)	270 (--)	-- (26400)
Oil Seeds	10 (30)	17 (--)	27 (30)	8 (4)	12 (--)	80 (120)	204 (--)	284 (120)	320 (340)	320 (--)	25600 (28800)
Vegetables	-- (--)	85 (3)	85 (3)	-- (--)	30 (13)	-- (--)	2550 (39)	2550 (39)	-- (--)	600 (220)	-- (--)
Total	107 (382)	384 (54)	491 (436)	17 (14)	94 (36)	641 (904)	8322 (456)	8963 (1456)	770 (760)	2640 (520)	144040 (136320)
Gross Total	225 (702)	611 (80)	836 (782)	40 (28)	174 (82)	1515 (2124)	12347 (2124)	13862 (819)	1480 (1300)	2630 (910)	336220 (324920)

Ref : Figures for year 1975-76 are given in the bracket & Figures out of the bracket are for the year 1985-86

Total Income (Rs.)		Production per Hectare		Total expenditure done so far (Rs.)			Net profits generated		
Irrigated	Total	Non-irrigated	Irrigated	Non-irrigated	Irrigated	Total	Non-irrigated	Irrigated	Total
2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
1050000 (60000)	1163400 (136000)	110 (60)	210 (100)	9900 (19200)	52500 (5000)	62400 (24200)	103500 (57600)	97500 (55000)	1101000 (112600)
110400 (2340)	115440 (6660)	100 (80)	260 (120)	700 (960)	5980 (120)	6680 (1080)	4340 (3660)	10427 (2220)	14767 (5880)
29180 (--)	29180 (26400)	-- (120)	200 (--)	-- (2400)	1800 (--)	1800 (2400)	-- (24000)	27360 (--)	27360 (24000)
65280 (--)	90880 (28800)	240 (130)	180 (--)	1400 (3900)	360 (--)	4460 (3900)	24200 (24900)	62220 (--)	86420 (24900)
1530000 (8580)	1530000 (8580)	-- (--)	5000 (1200)	-- (--)	42500 (3600)	425000 (3600)	-- (--)	1105000 (4980)	1105000 (4980)
278460 (70920)	2928900 (207240)	350 (390)	5850 (1420)	12000 (26460)	488340 (8720)	500340 (35180)	132040 (110160)	2202507 (62200)	2334547 (172360)
3732360 (99930)	4068580 (414850)	960 (740)	10710 (2880)	29940 (55860)	769740 (13380)	799680 (69240)	304080 (250360)	2868607 (86550)	3172687 (345910)



*Investment done for the development of Harijan Community*

Sr. No	Year	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs.)
1.	1975-76	Investment under Social Welfare & N.R.I.P	8,12,946
2.	1980-86	Average grants under I.R.D.P scheme	72,765
3.	1977-87 & 1982	Investment done by villagers	
		1. Freedom from loan with the help of collective farming	75,000
		2. For biogas burners & pipes	1,400
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,62,111</b>

Ref: Panchayat Samiti's brochure on Ralegan, Anna's speech & book named "Gramkranti & Actual Krantigram".

*I.R.D.P. Scheme: Relation between Tehsil and Ralegan*

Year	Grants given in the Dist.	Out of it grant receiving by Ralegan	%	Total Tehsil	Beneficiaries Ralegan	%	S.C. Beneficiaries Tehsil	Beneficiaries Ralegan	%
According to the population Ralegan Share		0.8				1.0			1.2
1982-83	1067000	71905	6.7	1457	26	1.8	168	4	2.41
1983-84	805000	36189	4.5	651	31	4.8	226	7	3.16
1984-85	829000	100789	112.0	595	45	7.6	150	7	4.76
1985-86	2312000	19557	0.7	1255	21	1.7	267	5	1.9
Total	5013000	228435	4.6	3958	123	3.1	811	23	2.8

In comparison with Ralegan's Share- serially- according to village, BPL families & S.C. families

Ref : Panchayat Samiti's Brochure on Ralegan & IRDP



Expected income generated from Social Forestry

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Area		Building Wood		Burn Wood		Grass and Fodder		Seeds of fruits, grass etc.		Fruits		Ghaypat	Total
		Hectare	Wooden Poles	Amount (Rs.)	Weight (Tone)	Amount (Rs.)	Weight (Tone)	Amount (Rs.)	Weight (Kilo)	Amount (Rs.)	Weight (Tone)	Amount (Rs.)	Weight (Kilo)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Tree plantation in Govt.'s unused land	5	2045	14315	260	39000	31.25	4688	408	6120	--	--	750	15000	65622
2.	Tree plantation in private unused land	2000	64000	448000	7680	1152000	3000	450000	--	--	1280	640000	--	--	2690000
3.	Tree plantation on the both sides of the road	6	1194	8350	138	20000	--	--	190	2850	99900	99900	--	--	131808
	Total	211	67239	470665	8078	1211000	3031.25	454688	598	8970	101180	739900	750	15000	2887430

Income per year- RS. 96274/- , Income per Hectare- Rs. 13684/-  
Ref : Social Forestry planning structure

Voluntary visit of couples for Family Planning Operation  
( By the end of 1985-86)

Sr. No	Village/Dist./State/Country	EligibleCouples	Couples operated by all methods	Percentage
1.	Ralegan Siddhi	295	*115	52.54
2.	Ahmednagar District	506	226697	44.80
3.	<u>Maharashtra State</u>	<u>11607</u>	5994773	51.06
4.	<u>India</u>	<u>126073</u>	40689290	32.03

\* Out of that 127 operations (6 male, 121 females)  
Ref : 1. Subcentre Ralegan Siddhi Record  
2. Family planning Annual Report- 1985

## Milk Co-operative Society

### Information about Milk Cooperatives

Name	-	Shree Sant Yadavbaba <i>Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha, Maryadit</i> , Ralegan Siddhi, Tal. Parner Dist. Ahmednagar.
Chairman	-	Shri. Pandharinath Sitaram Mapari
Founded in	-	1981

### Aims and Objectives

1. Creation of a permanent source of income to people by milk production.
2. To enable milk producers to supply milk at one place (centre).
3. To make available permanent family business to milk producers.
4. To make available compost fertilizer for agriculture (a by- product).

**Past** - People were in milk business even prior to 1981. However, they were unaware of the importance of cultured cows (Jersey cows). It was only when ban on grazing was successfully implemented people learned about the importance of Jersey cows. Because, due to ban on grazing, fodder became readily available.

### Membership and system of milk collection-

The Co-operative has 225 members on its rolls. It collects 2200 to 2300 litres of milk daily. If green fodder is not available then it affects the milk collection. Less rainfall too adversely affects the collection as people sell off their cows.

Milk is collected only if the fat content is above 3.5% and temperature 29 ° C. If the milk has bad smell then it is not accepted.

Humid atmosphere adversely affects the quality of milk. The quality and quantity of milk is good during March to June.



### **Various activities of the institute**

- 1) Milk collected from the milk producers is supplied to a private institute called '*Kanahiya Dudh*' in Nighoj since the last three years.
- 2) Milk collection is done twice in a day. The rate of milk is Rs.9.50 for 4% fat during 1st May to 30th Sept. and 8.50 rupees from 1st Oct. to 31st March.
- 3) Every year one camp is organized for cows and the healthy cows are given awards.
- 4) Health-check up of cows is done once in a year, by 20 private veterinary doctors.

### **Expenses**

All the expenditure is incurred out of the contribution by members as seed capital.

### **Facilities**

- 1) The institute has recently purchased land costing Rs. 50,000 and constructed a building of Rs. 6.5 lakhs.
- 2) The institute has machinery amounting 1.5 lakh, that includes milk tester, fat machine, Alpha Tech's weighing machine.
- 3) All the accounts are computerized.
- 4) There is one govt. and four private veterinary doctors in the village.
- 5) Monthly turnover is upto Rs.7 lakhs.

### **Future programmes**

- 1) Plans to have a chilling plant.
- 2) To purchase a packing machine.
- 3) To visit different dairies.

The details of Annual turnover are as follows.

Institution's contribution: Rs.21,400/-. Fixed deposit is Rs. 27,556.75/-. Members shares Rs. 1910/-. Reserve fund Rs. 941.23. The profit for the year 2000 to 2001 Rs. 3,24,506. Institution has Rs. 1,18,909-95/- dead stock of its own.

For more information the last balance sheet for 1/4/2000 to 31/3/2001 is given as below.

### **Balance Sheet**

**(1/4/2000 to 31/3/2001)**

<b>Purchasing Details</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Selling</b>	<b>Total</b>
Milk Purchase	66,11,729.00	Milk selling Nighoj Dairy Farm-66, 93,177.20 Milk Group Ahmednagar-58, 498.20	67,51,673.20
		Total- 67,51,673.20	
Business Profit	1,62,338.20	Organization Sample-	22,394.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,74,067.20</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,74,067.20</b>

**Shri Sant Yadavbaba Dudh Utpadak Sahkari Sanstha Maryadit, Ralegan Siddhi**

**April 2000 to March 2001**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Director's name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Pandharinath Sitaram Mapari	Chairman
2.	Sudam Rambhau Pathare	Vice Chairman
3.	Sampat Vithal Ugale	Member
4.	Vilas Dadabhau Awati	Member
5.	Raju Shivaji Mapari	Member
6.	Sahebrao Keshav Mapari	Member
7.	Bhaskar Vishnu Mapari	Member
8.	Ratan Popat Pote	Member
9.	Kasubai Gangaram Pathare	Member

### **Staff Members**

**(April 2000 to March 2001 )**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Name of Staff</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Monthly Payment</b>
1.	Gawahane Dilip Keshav	Secretary	1200/-
2.	Mapari Vithal Sitaram	Supervisor	1200/-
3.	Mapari Raosaheb Bhau	Labourer	1200/-
4.	Bhalekar Prakash Chandrakant	Labourer	600/-



# APPENDIX 6

## HB (Haemoglobin) Test of Women (Gram/100ml)

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Marital Status	Children	HB %	Education	Occupation
1.	Savita Dadabhau Ugle	21 yrs.	Married	1	12 Gram	10th Std.	House wife- young child
2.	Chandrakala Dilip Gawane	22 yrs.	Married	2	11 Gram	3rd Std.	Household Activities
3.	Surekha Vitthal Pathare	16 yrs	Unmarried	--	9 Gram	5th Std.	Household Activities
4.	Janabai Suryabhan Rohkale	About 40 yrs.	Married	3	10 Gram	4th Std.	Household Activities
5.	Shaila Arun Bhalekar	32 yrs.	Married	5	11 Gram	7th Std.	Household Activities
6.	Suman Gulab Bhalekar	65 yrs.	Married	7	8 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities
7.	Tarabai Laxmi Phatangade	About 40 yrs.	Married	3	10 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities/Agricultural activities
8.	Savita Sukhdev Mapari	25 yrs.	Married	2	10 Gram	8th Std.	Household activities/ Young child
9.	Manda Laxman Mapari	40 yrs.	Married	3	8 Gram	4th Std.	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
10.	Alka Mapari	About 35 yrs.	Married	1	8 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
11.	Chandrakala Vilas Mapari	About 27 yrs.	Married	2	9 Gram	5th Std.	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
12.	Satyabhama Mahadu Phatangade	30 yrs.	Married	2	12 Gram	3rd Std.	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
13.	Mangal Dnyandev Bhapkar	32 yrs.	Married	3	8 Gram	7th Std.	Household Activities/ Agricultural Activities
14.	Shantabai Gangaram Mapari	47 yrs.	Married	3	8.4 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
15.	Anusuya Rambhau Mapari	45 yrs.	Married	3	9 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
16.	Hansabai Rangnath Mapari	45 yrs.	Married	3	8 Gram	Illiterate	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
17.	Manda Bhausahab Mapari	20 yrs.	Married	1	10 Gram	10th Std.	Household Activities/ Agricultural activities
18.	Hirabai Maruti Pathare	About 45 to 50 yrs.	Married	No Children	10 Gram	Illiterate	Agricultural Activities

Contd. from previous page

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Marital Status	Children	HB %	Education	Occupation
19.	Jayashree Dagadu Mapari	36 yrs.	Married	3	10 Gram	7th Std.	Agricultural Activities
20.	Sindhu Popat Mapari	28 yrs.	Married	3	8 Gram	Illiterate	Agricultural Activities
21.	Zumarbai Bhanudas Mapari	48 yrs.	Married	4	9 Gram	Illiterate	Agricultural Activities
22.	Mandatai Sudam Pathare	30 yrs.	Married	3	9 Gram	Illiterate	Agricultural Activities
23.	Alka Phatangade	20 yrs.	Unmarried	--	10 Gram	T.Y.B.A. (Studying)	Student
24.	Urmila Subhash Awari	18 yrs.	Unmarried	--	8 Gram	F.Y.B.A	Student
25.	Mangal Ashok Navale	16 yrs.	Unmarried	--	10 Gram	11th Std. (Studying)	Student/looks after hotel business
26.	Nirmala Subhash Awari	35 yrs.	Married	2	10 Gram	5th Std.	Self Employed runs Grocery Shop
27.	Surekha Kishor Awari	37 yrs.	Married	No Children	12 Gram	Uneducated	Works on Daily wages



Table 1  
Quantitative Dimensions of the Employment Guarantee Scheme  
in Maharashtra: 1972-73 to 1991-92

Years	Budget provided (Rs.crores)	Total Expenditure Rs. (Crores)	Expenditure on wages* (Rs. Crores)	Percentage of wage Expenditure	Person Days of the EGS (crores)	Cost per person Day (Rs)	Average wage per person per Day (Rs.)	Real wage per person Day**
1972-73	2.23	1.88	NA	-	0.45	4.18	NA	
1973-74	3.71	1.89	NA	-	0.51	3.71	-	
1974-75	15.00	13.72	NA	-	4.81	2.85	-	
1975-76	30.49	34.61	31.48	90.95	10.95	3.16	-	
1976-77	50.00	51.10	38.35	75.04	13.65	3.74	2.18	1.75
1977-78	55.00	51.54	38.13	73.98	11.73	4.39	3.25	1.95
1978-79	70.63	74.17	59.03	79.58	16.35	4.49	3.61	2.19
1979-80	100.40	109.23	89.45	81.89	20.54	5.32	4.36	2.31
1980-81	110.90	123.12	92.69	75.90	17.15	7.12	5.40	2.56
1981-82	116.00	126.17	98.09	77.74	15.60	8.09	6.28	2.63
1982-83	125.66	130.93	99.78	76.20	12.80	10.23	7.80	3.29
1983-84	157.34	184.98	139.37	75.34	16.45	11.24	8.41	3.17
1984-85	155.74	232.04	147.77	63.68	17.80	13.04	8.30	3.06
1985-83	246.55	272.24	181.99	66.85	18.95	14.37	9.60	3.39
1986-87	226.08	243.43	154.37	63.47	18.76	12.98	8.23	2.72
1987-88	265.24	288.31	153.36	53.19	13.32	19.06	9.11	2.76
1988-89	250.00	254.23	126.26	50.00	8.13	31.27	15.02	4.09
1989-90	231.54	239.28	123.40	53.30	7.80	30.68	15.53	3.97
1990-91	235.00	235.00	140.00	60.00	8.94	26.28	15.60	4.06
1991-92 (upto Dec 91)	260.00	194.00	108.00	55.67	6.58	29.48	16.41	

This includes values of food grains distributed, which has been discontinued from January 1989.

\*\* At 1970 -71 prices

Sources: Dev (1995)

Table 2  
Number of Workers from Weaker Sections and Number of Working under EGS in 1977-78

	Total number of Talukas	Number of Drought Prone Talukas	Total of working Age population from weaker Section (1978)	Average Labour Attendance on EGS (1978)	Percentage of working Age population from weaker sections under EGS (Nov. 77 to Oct 78)
Ahmednagar	13	13	1,77,484	45,427	25.59
Maharashtra	232	90	40,86,210	3,93,707	9.63

Note: \* The corresponding figures for the state as a whole was given as 386,000 by the planning Department.

Source: From 1971 Census of India (Maharashtra), General Economic Tables and joint Evaluation Report of EGS of Maharashtra, 1977, P. 81, in Dandekar and Sathe (1980), P. 275



## Ralegan Case Studies

### Case study 1

Nirmala Awari, 35, from Vade Gauhan village was married when just 12 years of age to a construction labourer called Subhash Dagdu Awari. Nirmala had the benefit of just a primary school education. From what were humble beginnings, she and her family have come a long way. She joined one of the self-help groups prevalent in the village. That move transformed her life. It bolstered her self-confidence. Her changed mindset is evidenced by the fact that she and her husband have preferred to send their daughter to another *tehsil* for her higher education. They have not taken the easy way out of marrying her off. Nirmala availed of a bank loan and invested in a provisions store. Meanwhile, her husband became a building contractor in his own right. In fact, she was able to get him a loan when he needed funds for his business. Nirmala's shop makes brisk business and she has been able to repay her loan on time. Her daughter has followed in her mother's footsteps and lends her a helping hand in her trade.

### Case study 2

Latabai Kamble, 35, from Rase Wadgaon village was married at 16 years of age. Her husband works at the Ralegan post office. The couple has two sons. While the elder one is employed, the younger is still in college. Latabai is a member of the Padmavati self-help group. She is a tailor and keeps a shop as well. Thanks to loans offered at incredibly low rates of interest by her self-help group, she was able to commence and further her businesses. Latabai also owns 4 acres of ancestral, non-irrigated land. Today, she is self-sufficient and brimming with confidence. She attends the *Gram Sabha*, looks after her businesses and manages her home as well. And she's able to do justice to all three. The socio-economic transformation of the village is evident in the changed lives of individuals.

### Case study 3

Asha Choradia, 38, migrated to Ralegan Siddhi from Nashik. She is an Arts graduate and her husband is an Ayurvedic doctor. Asha runs a STD booth and a readymade garments store as well. The *Gram Panchayat* has let out the shop to her. As for her



husband, he runs a clinic situated just opposite her store. He is all praises for his enterprising wife and finds her very supportive. Asha is a member of the Ganesh self-help group. Thanks to the group she is able to save some money, she avers. Being childless, Asha and her husband have adopted a female child. This comes as a breath of fresh air given the social milieu that they are a part of. Asha and her family live in a rented house as of now, but they have been able to purchase a small plot of land in Ralegan. Asha's is a classic case of reverse migration from the city to the village. This has in no small measure been facilitated by the development of Ralegan Siddhi.

#### **Case study 4**

Nalini Nilkantha Nawale, 23, and her husband Nilkantha Laxman Nawale, 30, own a grocery shop and a STD booth. Nalini got married to a resident of Ralegan as soon as she finished school. She assists her husband in his business. Her husband is an ex-student of the Ralegan High School who worked in Mumbai for a while. Later, impressed by the changes that occurred in Ralegan over a period of time, they decided to shift base and moved back to Ralegan. He was attracted to the village ever since it became an addiction-free village. The couple has been in Ralegan for five years now. They set up their shop on the plot of land they purchased near the bus stand. Nalini has a five-year-old son and a four-year-old daughter. She is not a member of any self-help group as of now, but plans to join one soon. The serene and pollution free atmosphere of the village as compared to the hustle and bustle of a metropolitan city appeals to her.

#### **Case study 5**

Sakharabai Gajjare, 54, was a daily waged worker to begin with. As of now, she works at the Bank of Maharashtra as a peon. Her husband was a landless labourer and they lived in abject poverty. They have two sons and two daughters. Only one son has been able to complete his schooling. Sakharabai has got all her children married. It is noteworthy that her elder son didn't accept any dowry. She is a member of one of the self-help groups in the village. She also attends the *Gram Sabha*. Sakharabai's life is a saga of toil, endurance and a never-say-die spirit.

#### **Case study 6**

Mandatai Sudam Pathare, 30, is a housewife who also tills her own field. She hails from Panavali village where she attended school. She couldn't complete her

schooling, as Mandatai was married at the tender age of 14 years to a carpenter. Her husband is a contract worker. They have three children. They migrated to Ralegan from Pune and have never looked back since. Mandatai's husband is doing well now. They have their own house and even own some cattle. Mandatai is the secretary of the Muktai self-help group. She availed of loans from the group for various reasons, both for herself and her husband. She finds the incredibly low interest rates on loans offered by self-help groups really attractive. Mandatai has found happiness in Ralegan and claims that even the health of her family has looked up ever since they moved to Ralegan.

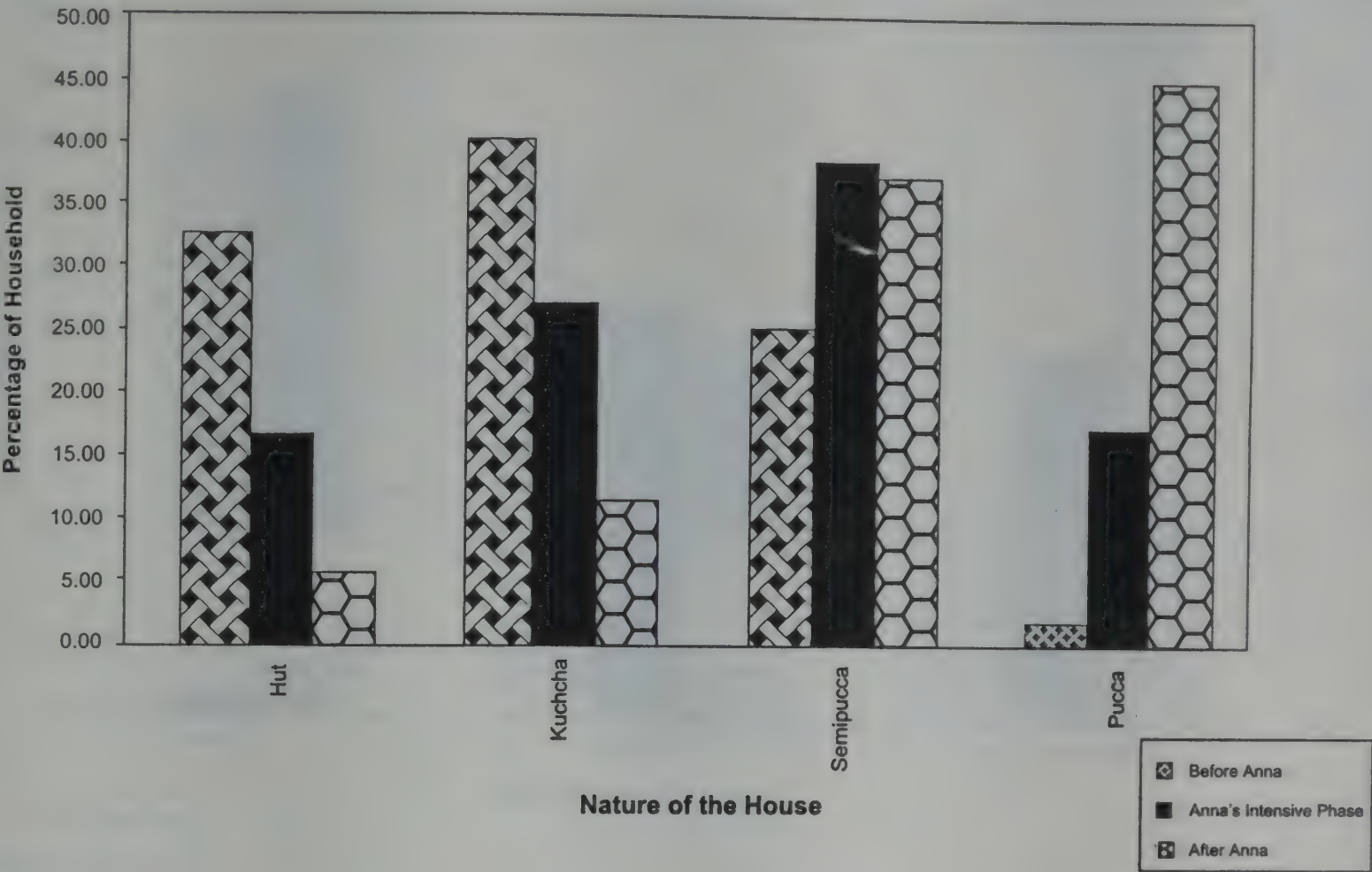
### Case study 7

Dattu Kondiba Mapari, 35, a postgraduate is a farmer and a beneficiary of the irrigation facilities now available at Ralegan. His wife couldn't complete her schooling but his two children are very much in school. Since he couldn't find a white-collar job, he took to full-time farming. Dattu's other source of income is milk production. He cultivates food grains like *jowar* and *bajra* and even corn for fodder. He owns two cows and is able to supply 15 litres of milk to the local dairy. Dattu has access to a common well that is shared by three other farmers. They pool in equal amounts of money to pay the electricity bill. Thanks to the easy availability of water and irrigation facilities, Dattu can maintain his cattle and cultivate his crops without any hurdles. His has been a success story and life has never been the same again for him.

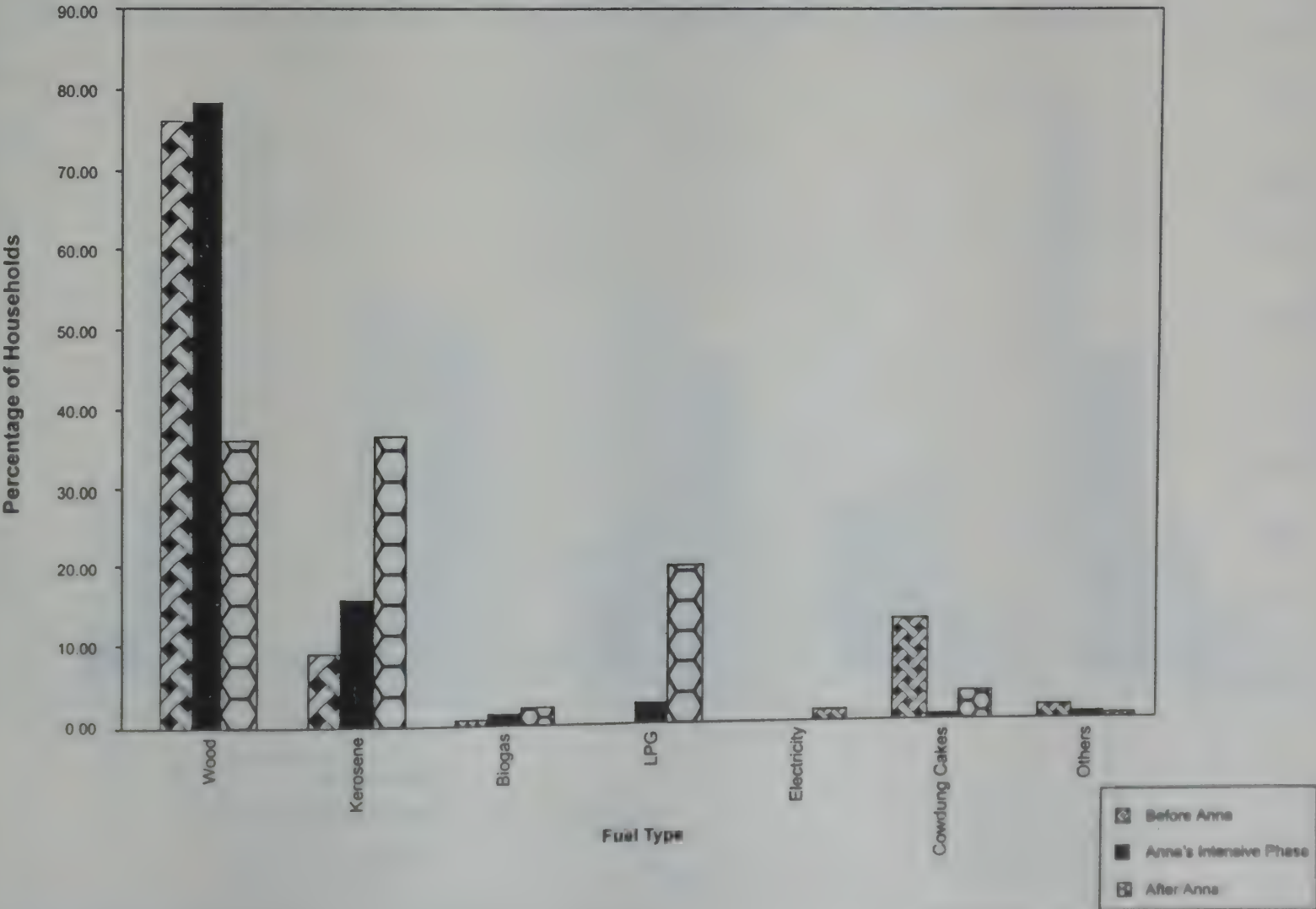


FigA8 LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS OF QUANTITATIVE & PARAMETERS  
IN RALEGAN SIDDHI

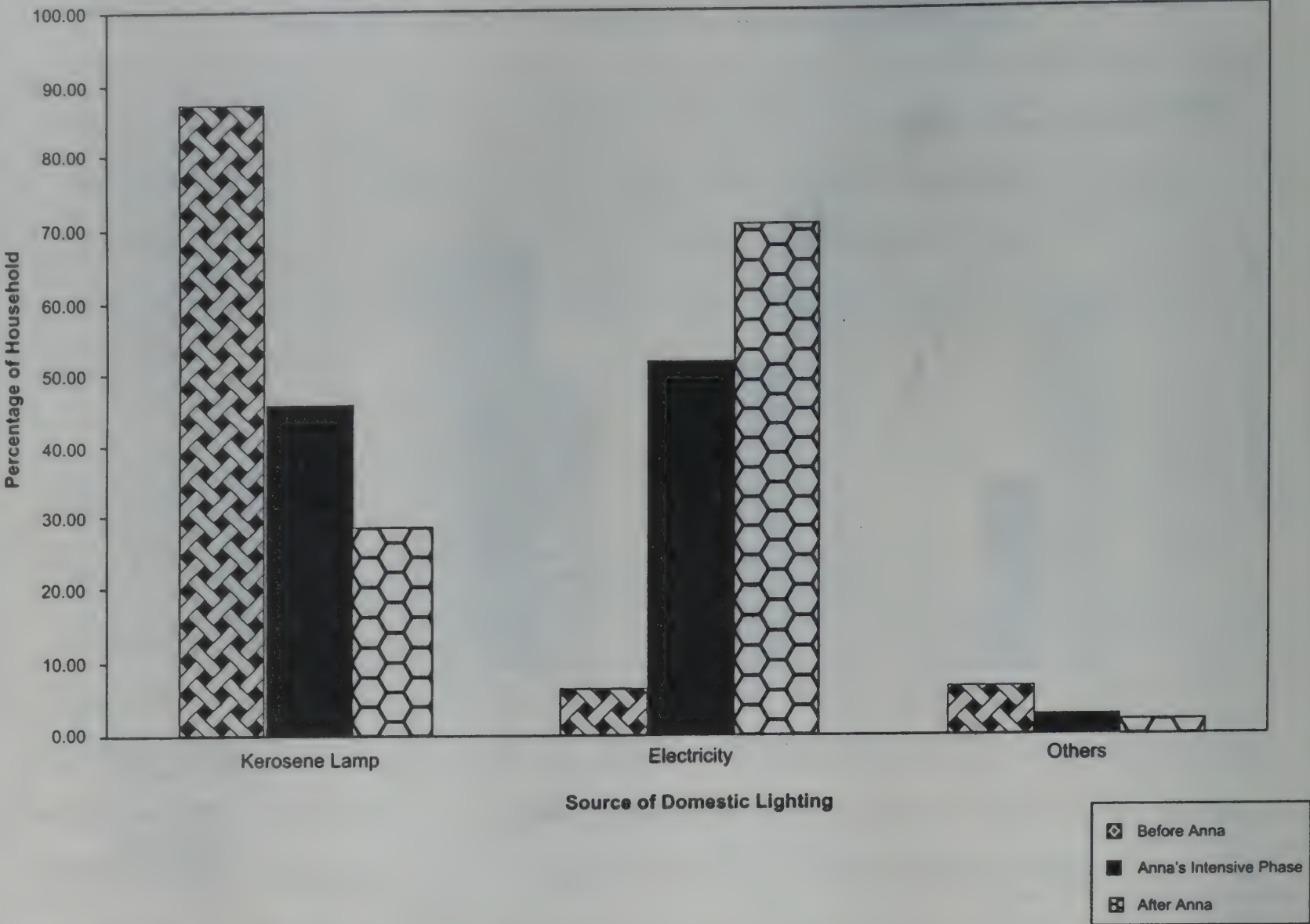
FigA8.1 Comparison of Nature of Houses Ralegan



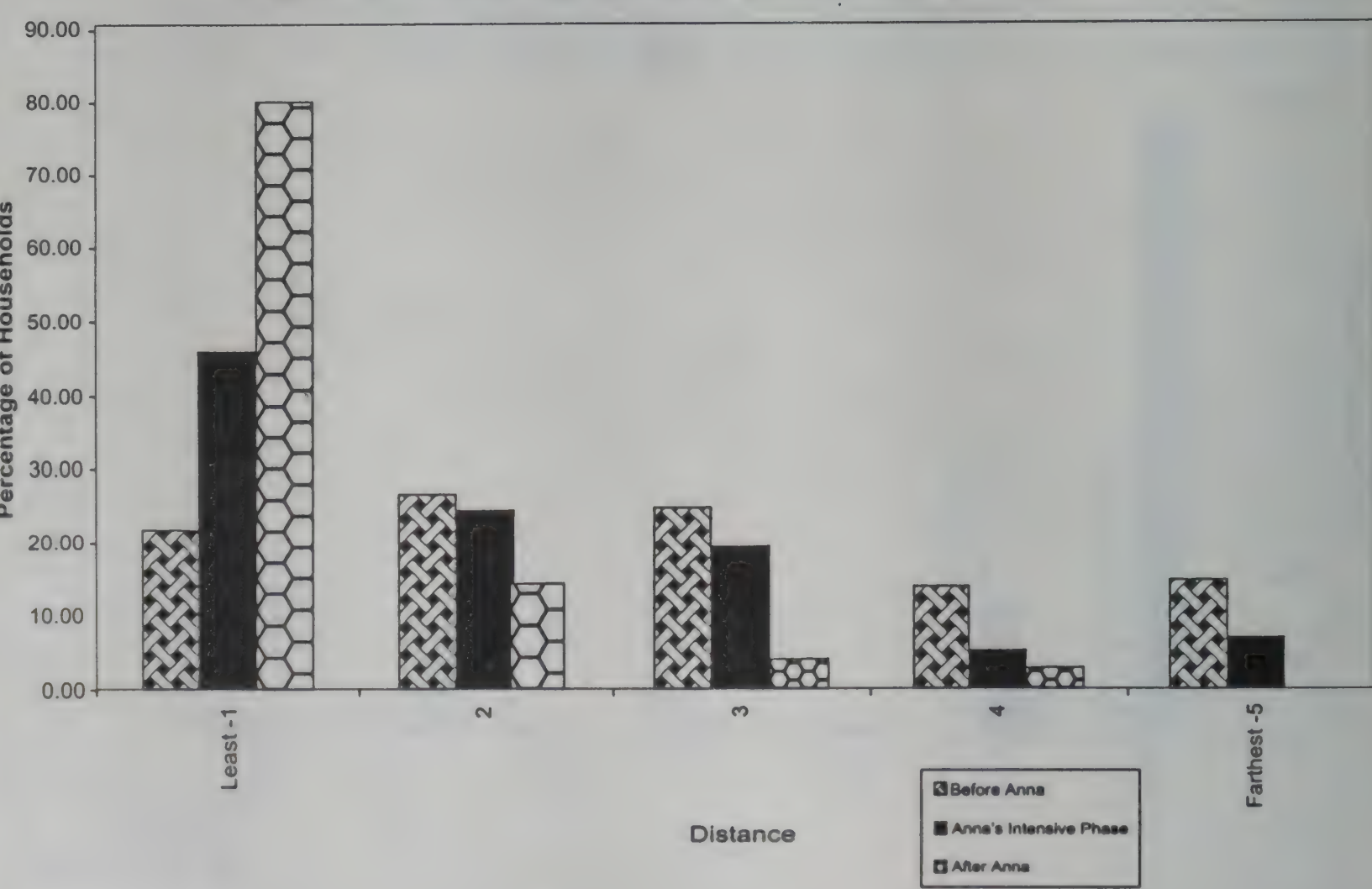
FigA8.2 Comparison of Fuel Type for Cooking



FigA8.3 Comparison of Fuel for Domestic Lighting

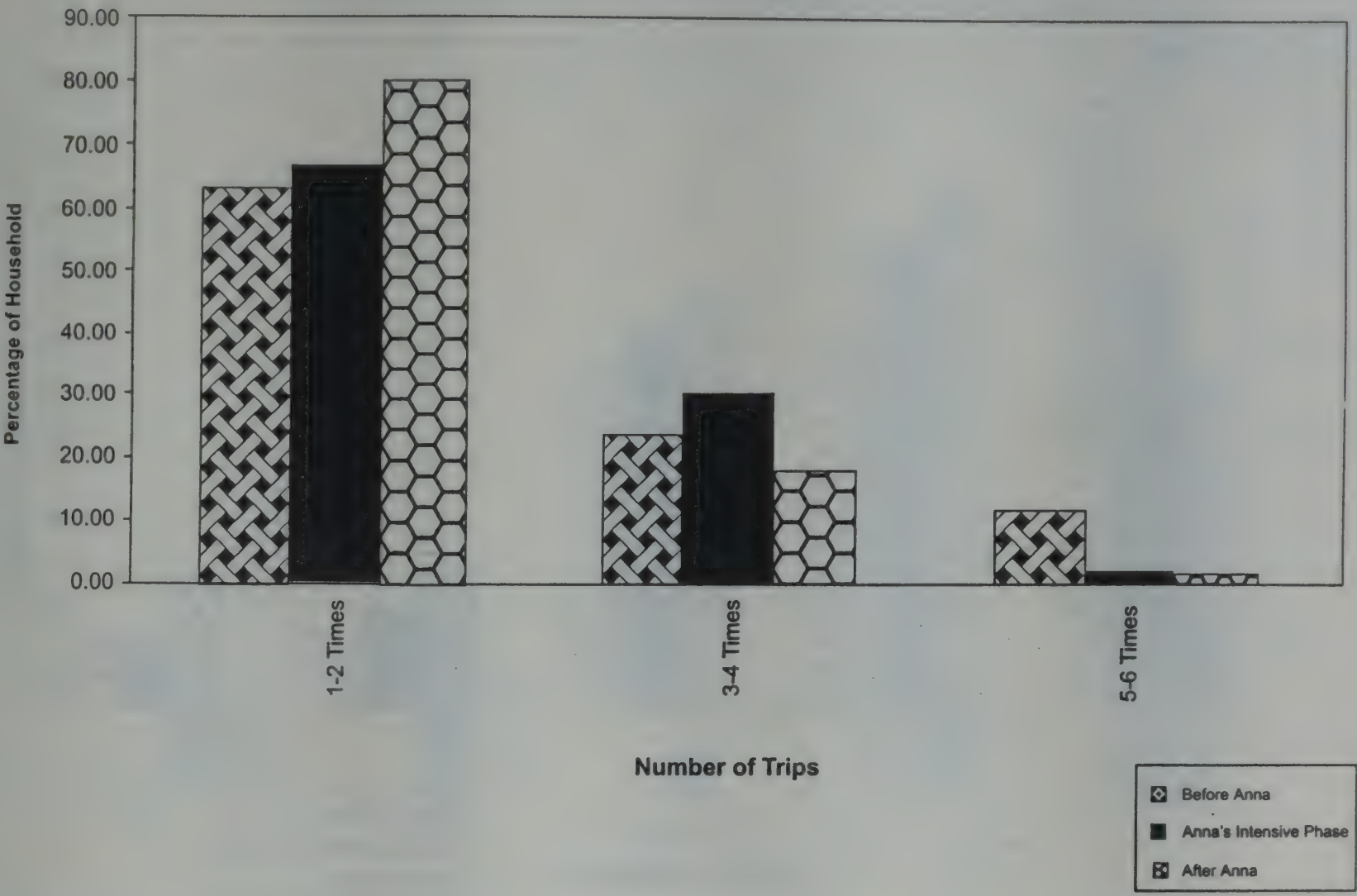


FigA8.4 Comparison of Distance travelled to fetch Water

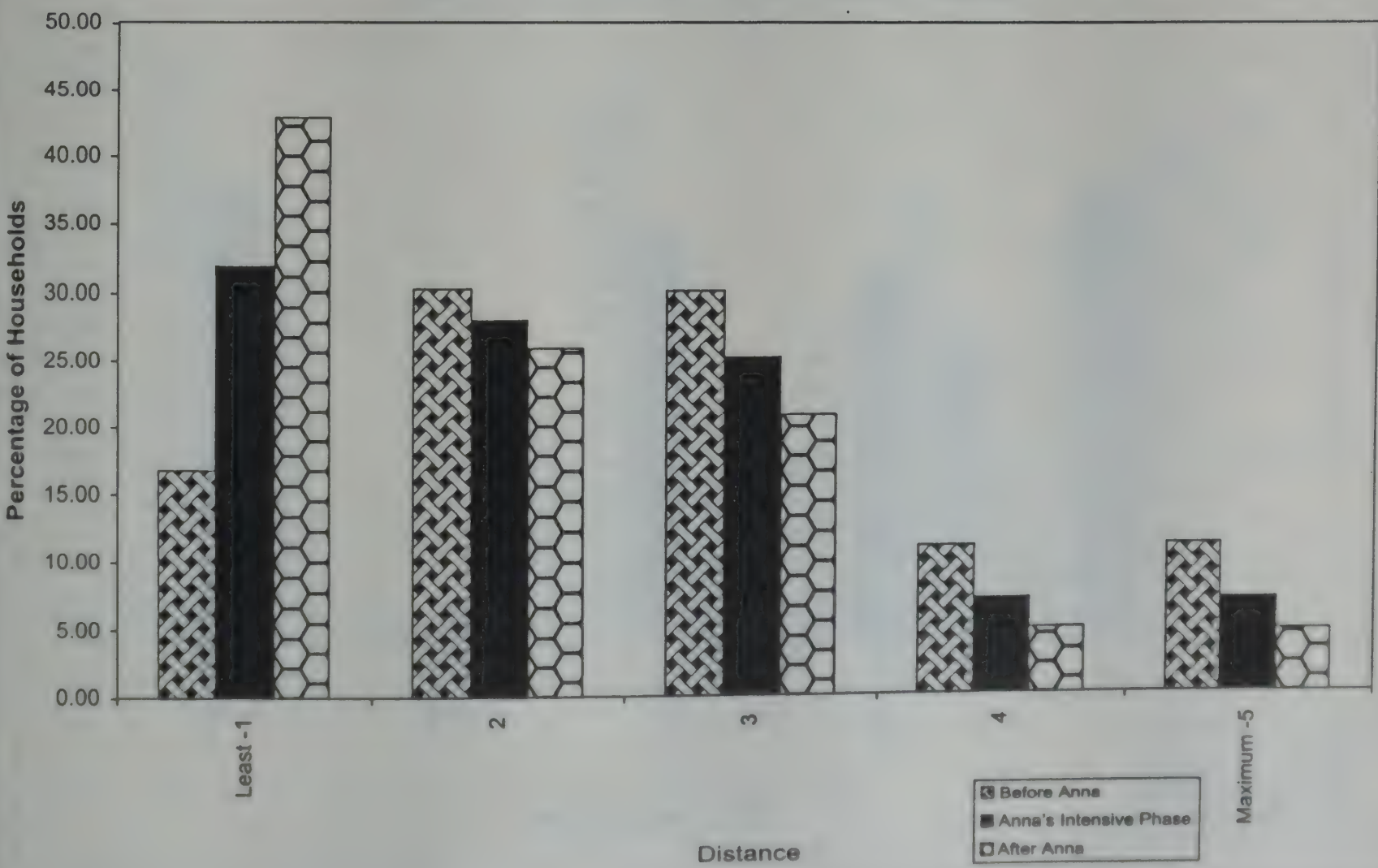




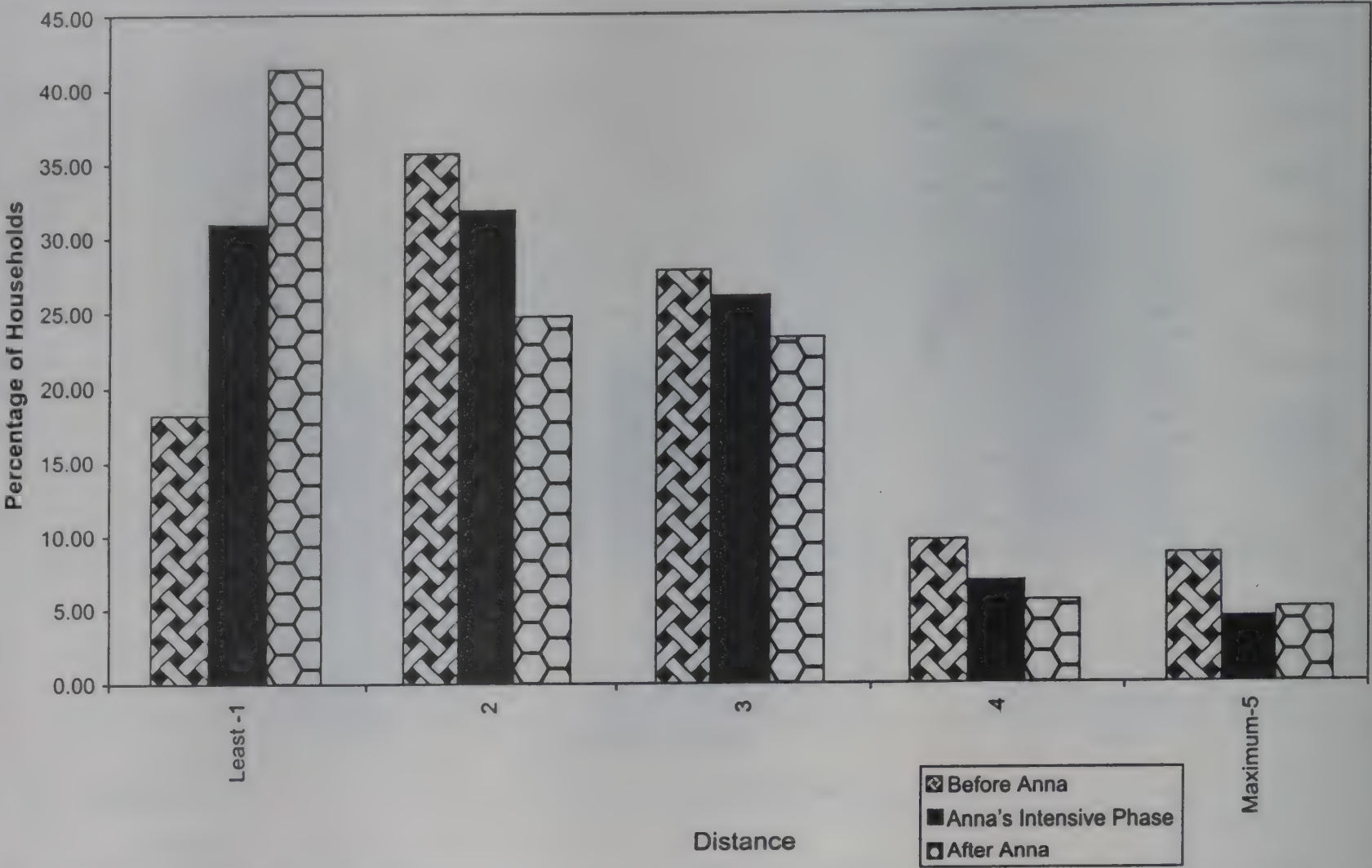
FigA8.5 Comparison of number of Trips made in a day to fetch Water



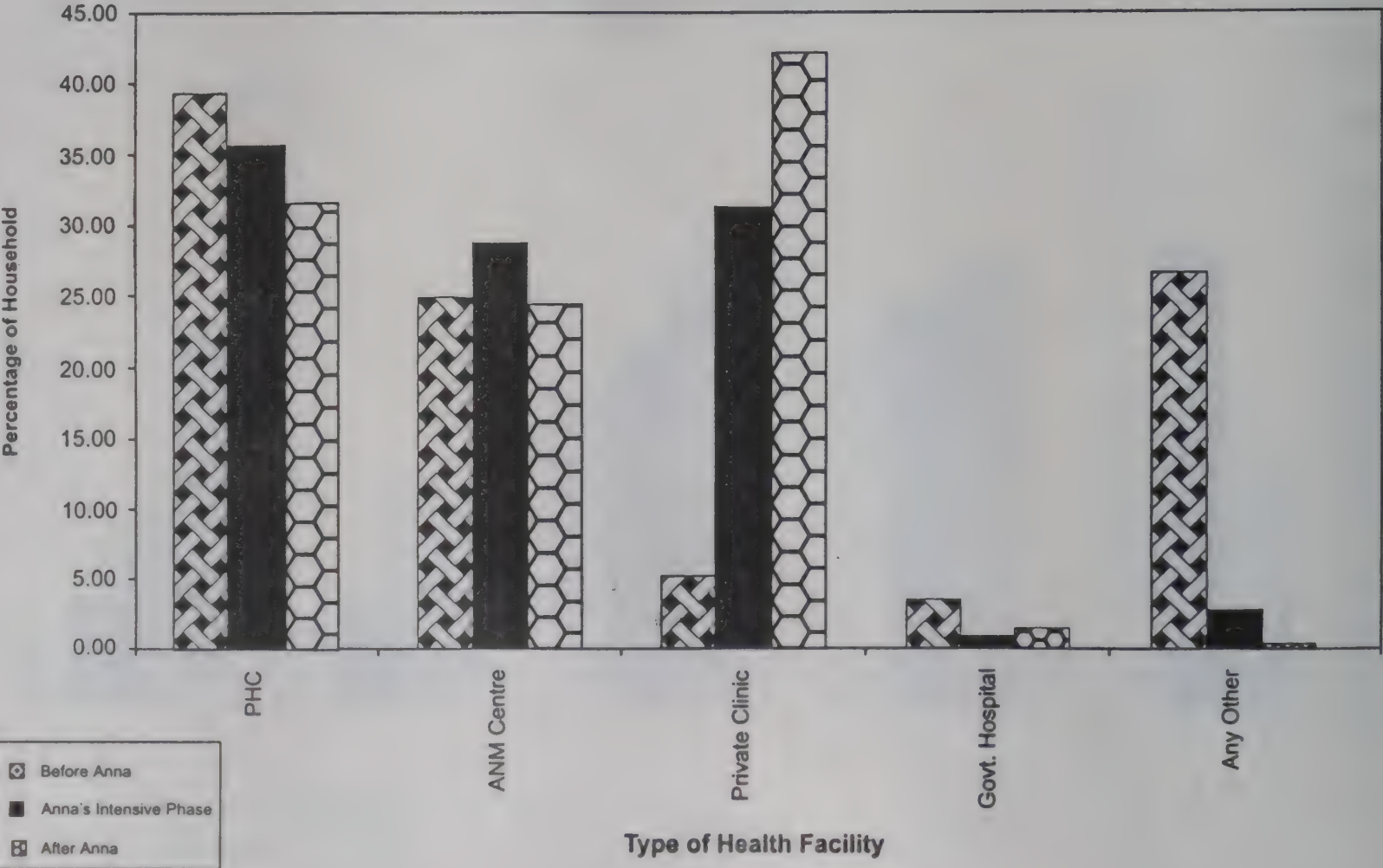
FigA8.6 Comparison of Distance travelled to collect fuel Wood



FigA8.7 Comparison of Distance travelled to collect Fodder

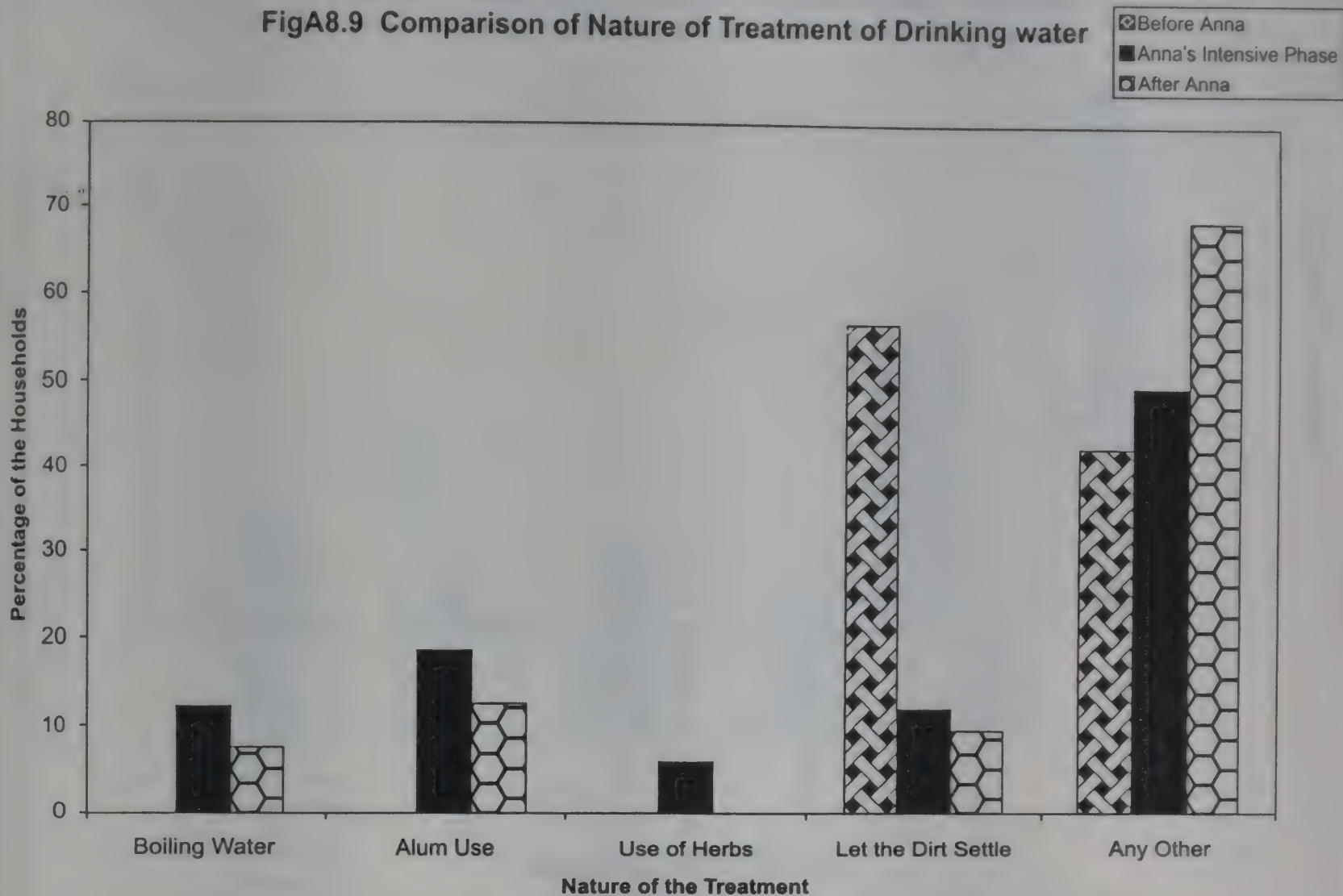


FigA8.8 Comparison of type of Health Facility

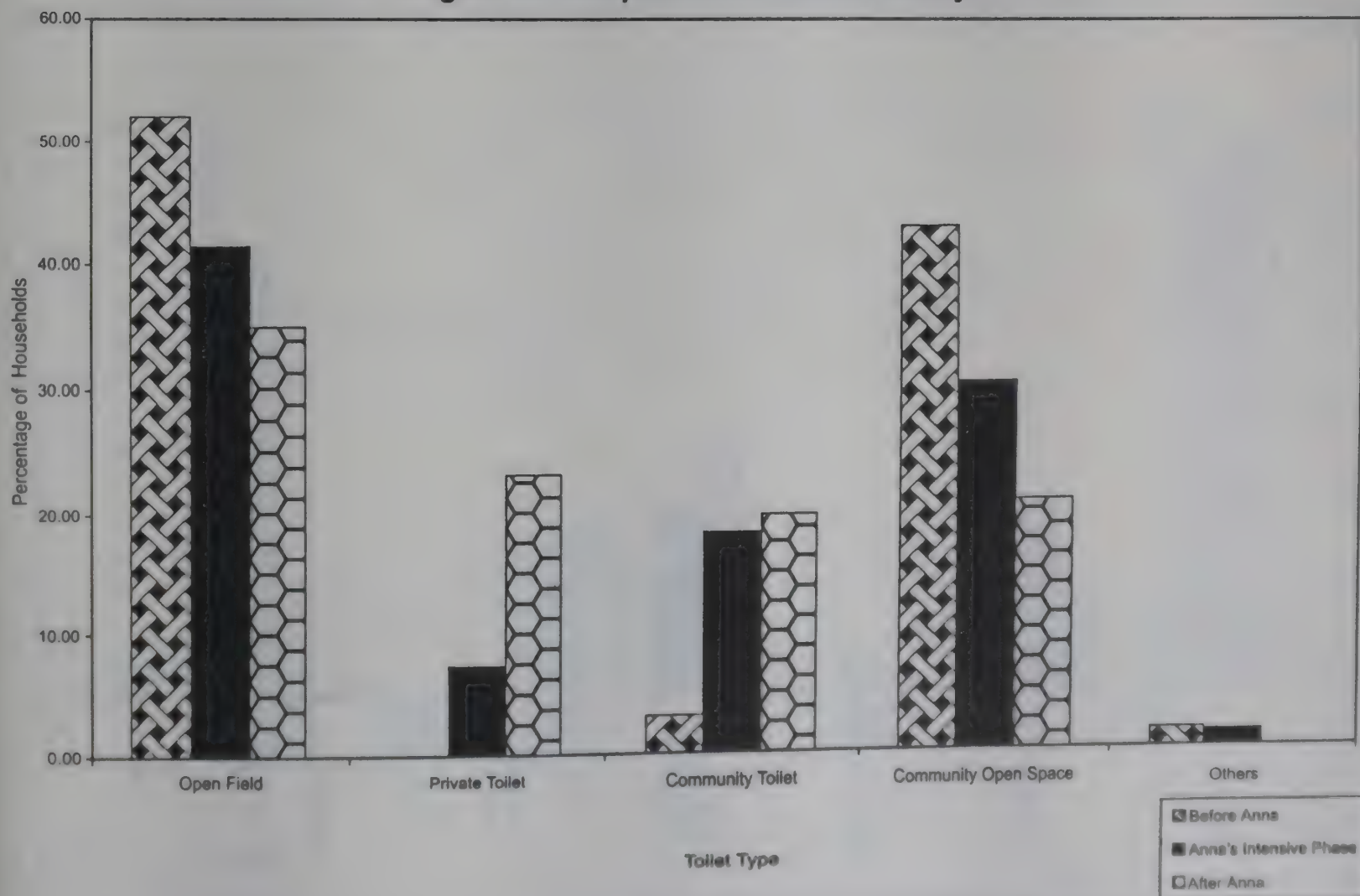




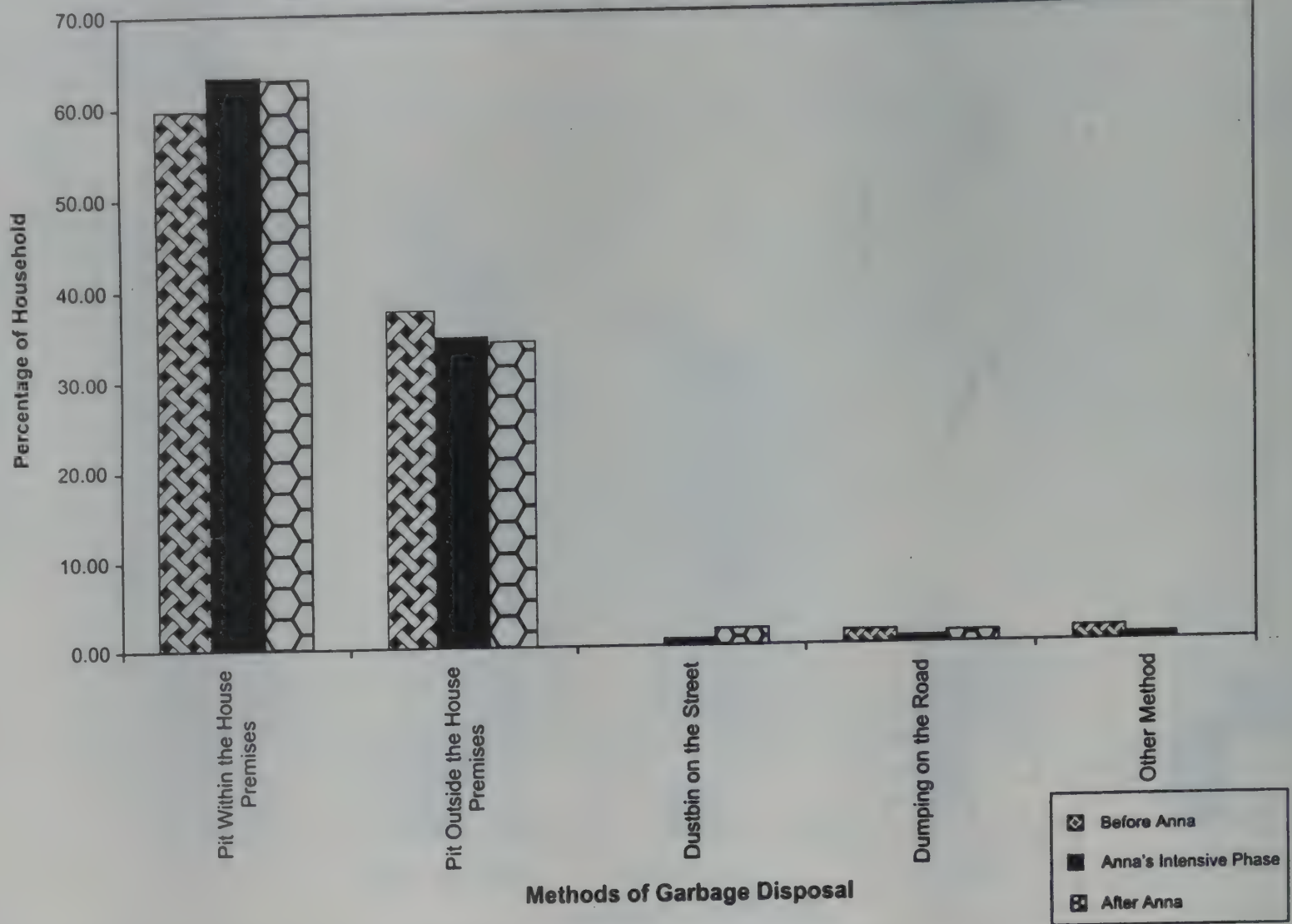
**FigA8.9 Comparison of Nature of Treatment of Drinking water**



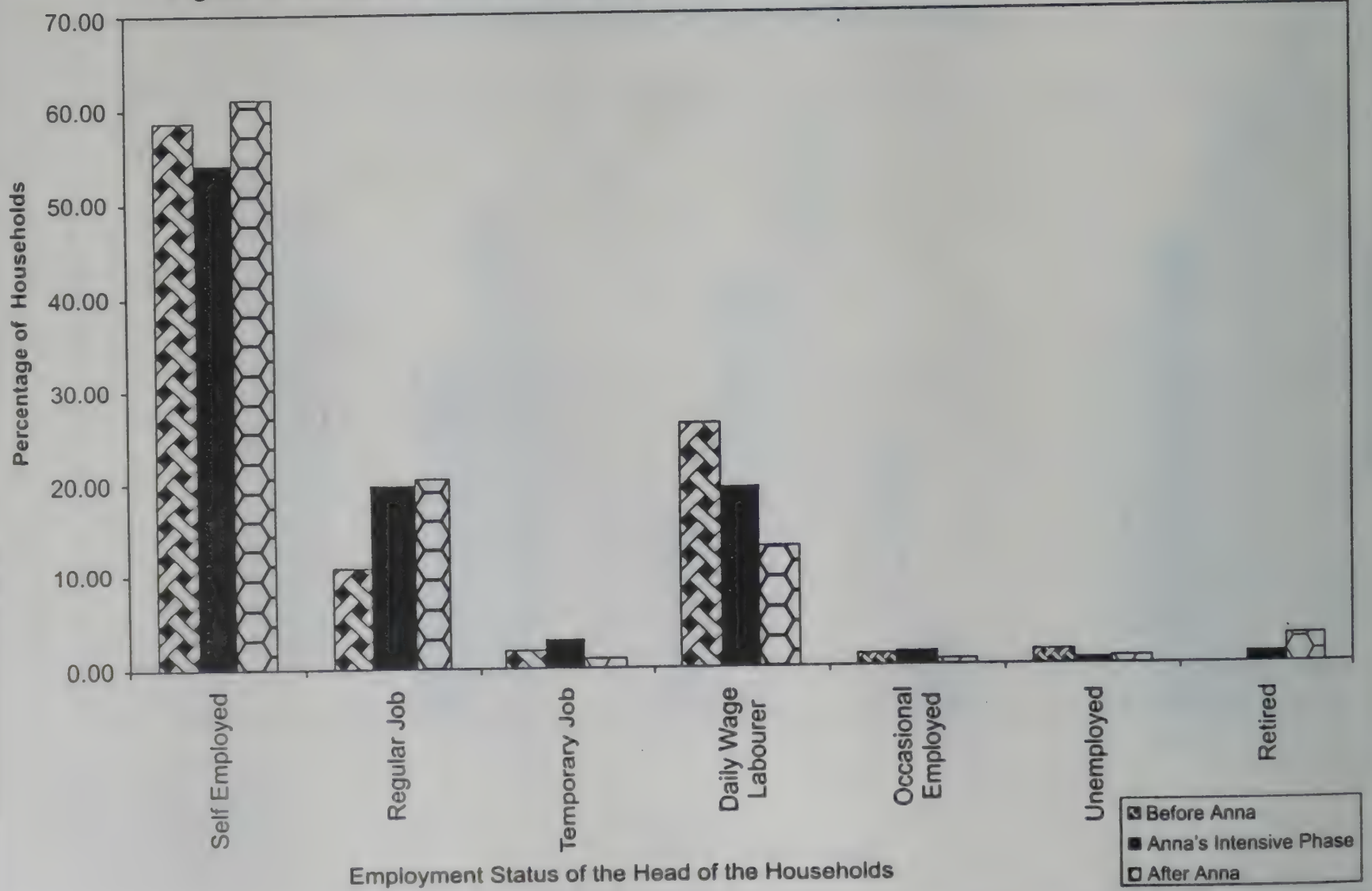
**FigA8.10 Comparison of Toilet Facility**



FigA8.11 Comparison of methods of Garbage Disposal

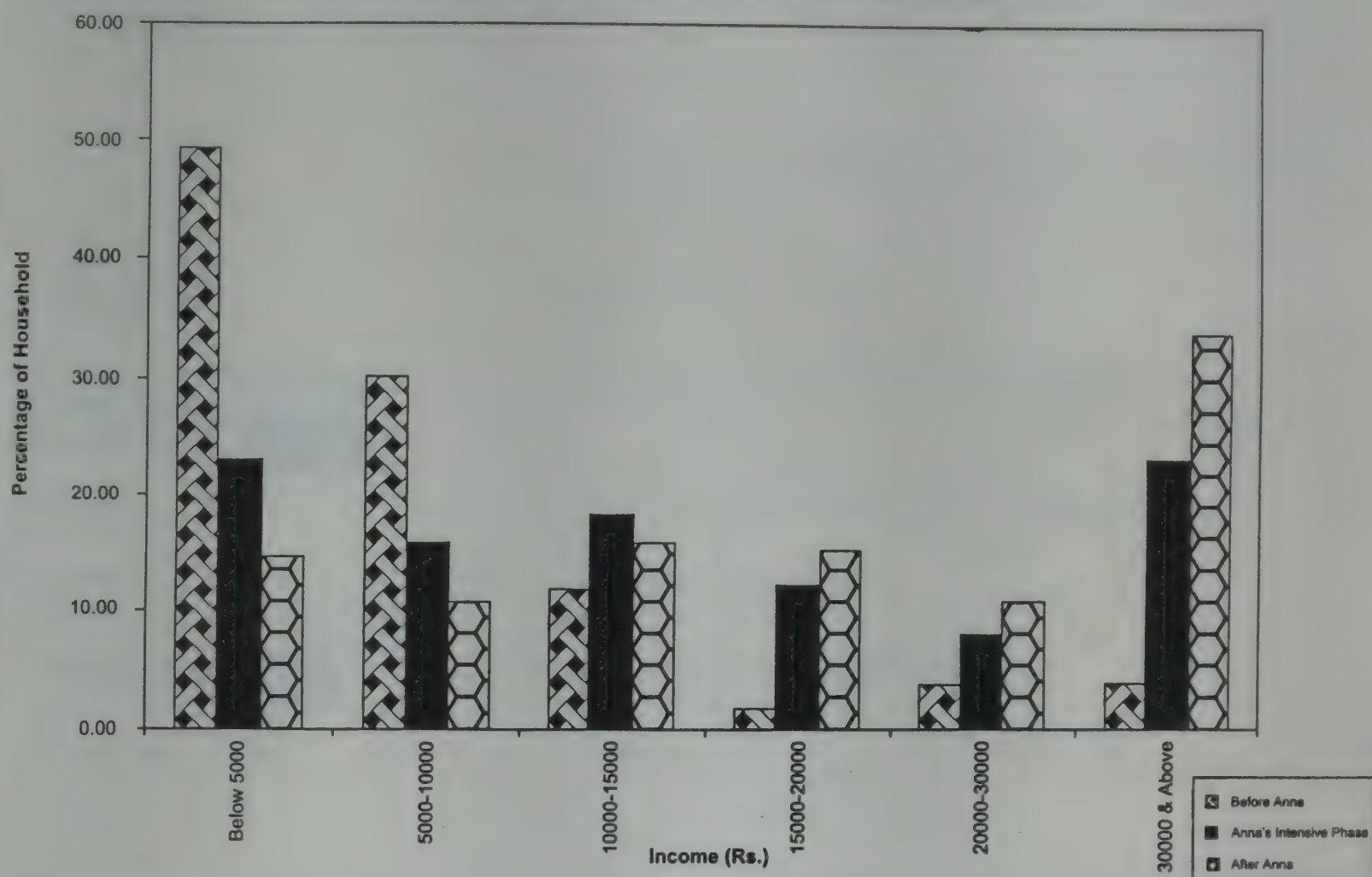


FigA8.12 Comparison of the Employment Status of the Head of the Households

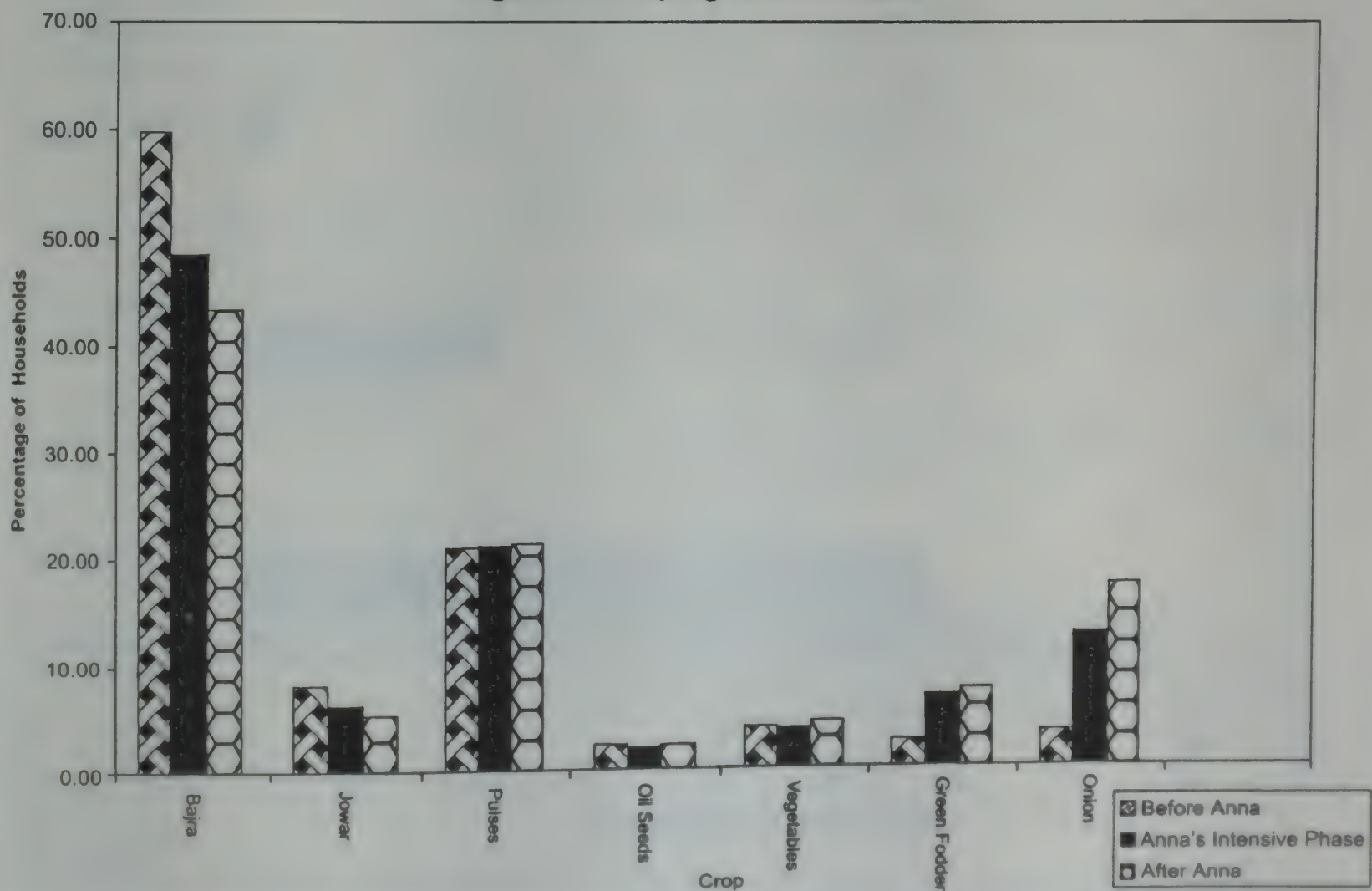




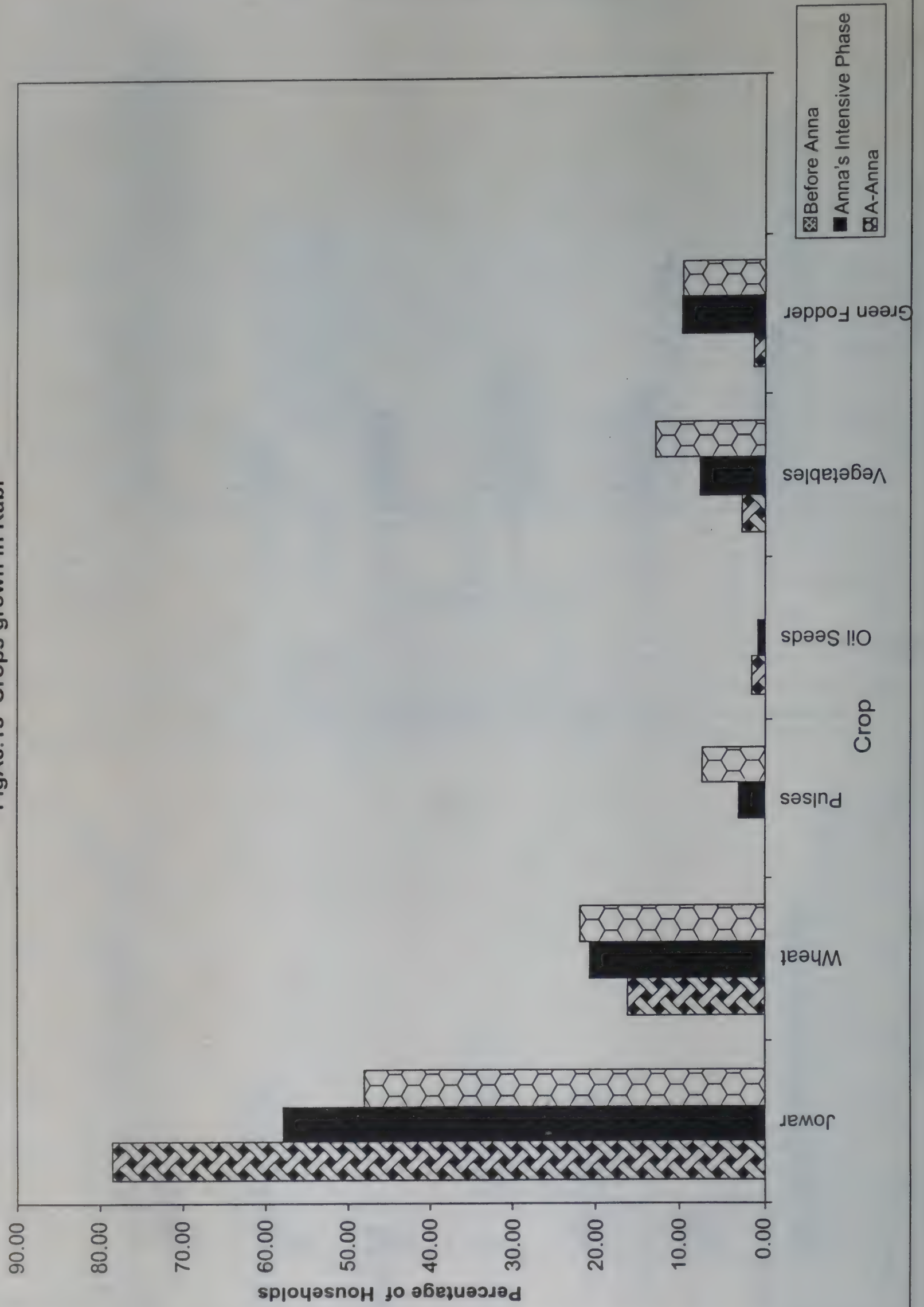
FigA8.13 Comparison of Annual Income



FigA8.14 Crops grown in Kharif



FigA8.15 Crops grown in Rabi





## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Marathi terms have been deliberately used in the text to retain the regional flavour of the narrative. These terms are explained below in their order of appearance, to help non-Marathi reader understand them.

Acre:	A land measurement unit equivalent to 0.4 hectares approximately
Adarsh Gaon:	Ideal Village
Adarsh Gramin Bigar Shetkari Patsanstha :	Ideal Rural Non-farmer Credit Society.
Bajra:	A cereal crop known as Pearl Millet
Bal Dindi:	Children procession
Balwadi :	Indigenous montessory school.
Bamboo :	Cane
Bandis:	Bans
Bhajans :	Devotional songs.
Bhajan Mandal :	Organized Prayer Group
Bhuimung:	Ground nut
Block:	Sub-division of a dist.
Chakriya Vikas Pranali :	
Chambhar :	Another section of <i>dalits</i> whose traditional occupation is of cobbler.
Charaibandi:	Self imposed control on cattle grazing in village common land/forest
Chauli:	A bean
Check dam	It is a type of water shed dam constructed for controlling runoff in small and medium sized gullies, where permanent protection is sought by stabilized vegetative cover
Chintana	Meditation
Chullha :	Cooking stove which uses coal and firewood as fuel.

<b>Crore:</b>	10 million
<b>Dak Bungalow:</b>	Govt. Rest house
<b>Dalit:</b>	A contemporary term, which refers to, oppressed and depressed classes, in particular the lowest castes
<b>Desh Prem:</b>	Love for the country
<b>Desi Cow:</b>	Local cow
<b>Dharna:</b>	A sit-in protest.
<b>Gabian dam</b>	It is a type of water shed dam built with boulders and iron net
<b>Gandhi Jayanti:</b>	Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary
<b>Gaon:</b>	Village
<b>Gaonthan:</b>	Main settlement land in village
<b>Ghaypat</b>	Cordage plant
<b>Gobar:</b>	Dung
<b>Gopal:</b>	Grazer
<b>Gram Panchayat:</b>	The elected body at the village level which carries out local government functions
<b>Gram Parivartan Din:</b>	Village Transformation Day
<b>Gram Sabha:</b>	A village level self-government council
<b>Gram Sevak:</b>	Village level functionary coordinating and implementing local development schemes, who is a secretary of Gram Panchayat body
<b>Gudi Padwa:</b>	The first day of New Year according to the Hindu Calendar
<b>Gur:</b>	Jaggery
<b>Harbara:</b>	A gram crop
<b>Harijan :</b>	Literally, "People of God"; a word coined by Mahatma Gandhi to refer to the <i>dalit</i> castes
<b>Hari-Paath:</b>	Hymns in the worship of Lord Vishnu
<b>Hectare (Ha):</b>	A measuring unit equivalent to 2 ½ acres



Hulga:	A leguminous pulse crop usually cultivated in Kharif season
Jawar:	A variety of Sorghum
Jhopadi:	A hut with a thatched roof
Kalyan Kosh:	Welfare Fund
Kanahiya Dudh:	Brand name of Milk society
Kanda:	Onion
Kachha:	Non constructed
Khadi Gramadyog Sangha:	Village Khadi industrial organization
Kharif:	Monsoon crop season (June-October)
Kurhadbandi:	Ban on free tree felling
Lakh:	A Counting unit equivalent to 0.1 million
Mahar:	One of the largest of the <i>dalit</i> castes; a large section of this caste converted en mass to Buddhism, under the leadership of Babasaheb Ambedkar.
Mahila Mandal:	Organized women's group
Maka:	Maize
Mandals:	Organization or a group
Mandap:	Canopy
Maratha:	Maharashtrian Community
Marwadi:	Rajasthani Community
Matang:	The rope makers amongst the <i>dalits</i> .
Matki:	A leguminous pulse crop usually cultivated in the Kharif season
Mung:	A pulse crop also known as Green Gram
Nalla Bunding:	A gully plug, usually constructed with mud and boulders, for soil and water conservation
Nasbandi:	Sterilization
Nashabandi:	Prohibition

Natya Mandal:	Drama Organization
Panchayat Raj:	Rule through Panchayats; i.e. decentralized rule at village level
Panchayat Samiti :	The block development office, which coordinates development activities at taluka level.
Panhali:	Outlet
Pardi	Nomadic Tribe
Parishramalay:	Resting Room
Patha Sanstha:	Credit Society
Pradnya Vikas	Stimulating intellectual pursuits
Prathana:	Prayer
Pucca:	Well constructed
Rabi:	A crop cultivation season commencing immediately after the monsoon period.
Sainiks:	Soldier
Samadhi:	Deep and intense meditation; Place of final internment of physical remains
Sanskar:	An impression – of culture
Sarpanch:	Head of Gram Panchayat
Semi Pucca:	Semi constructed
Shetkari:	Farmer
Shewanti:	Type of flower
Shramadaan :	Voluntary labour contribution i.e. a practice of collective donation of labour community or group of beneficiaries, for public works
Sutar:	The carpenter caste.
Swarajya:	Self-rule.
Taluka:	A block or sub-division of a district, also called a Tehsil
Tamashas:	One of the drama forms



<b>Tarun Bharat Sangh:</b>	Name of Youth Organization
<b>Tarun/Yuvak Mandal :</b>	An organized Youth Group
<b>Til:</b>	Sesame seed
<b>Toor Dal:</b>	A pulse crop also known as Pigeon Peas
<b>Udad/Urid:</b>	A pulse crop also known as Black Gram
<b>Urjagram Scheme:</b>	Energy Town Scheme.
<b>Vaidu:</b>	Traditional health practioner
<b>Vasties/Basties:</b>	Residential area away from the main village
<b>Vedic</b>	Ancient Hindu Scripture- The original word is Veda.
<b>Vidyalaya:</b>	School
<b>Yadav Baba:</b>	He was a well known saint from Ralegan Siddhi.
<b>Yajurveda:</b>	There are Four Vedas - Yajurveda is one of them.
<b>Yogasana:</b>	Yoga exercises.
<b>Zendu:</b>	Marigold
<b>Zilla Parishad :</b>	The District Council, which forms the topmost level under the three-tier Panchayati Raj system







## **Selected Publications**

**Health for All : An Alternative Strategy** : Report of a joint study by ICSSR-ICMR, (1981)

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**Strengthening Health Education Services : An Action Research Study** : Ramesh Awasthi, Manisha Gupte, R. Sinha, S. Morankar, S. Sonak, S. Pungaliya (1993)

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**Panchayati Raj and Health** : Sujatha Rao (Ed.) (1994) pp. 20 (1st Reprint 1999)

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**The Rockefeller Foundation and Public Health in Colonial India – 1916-1945:** Shirish N. Kavdi (1999)

**Health and Medical Care : A People's Movement:** N. H. Antia, G.P. Dutta & A. B. Kasbekar (2000)

## **Video Cassettes**

**Kshaya Asadhya Rog Nahi (Marathi)** (A film on TB)

**Hidden Fires (English)** (A film on the Parinche Project)

**Chippe Angare (Hindi)** (A film on the Parinche Project)



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